

## THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1604.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

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**HAVELOCK MEMORIAL** to be erected in TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—ARTISTS desirous of submitting designs for this Memorial will receive SPECIFICATIONS on application to the Secretary of the Fund, at 3, Pall Mall East, London, on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst. July 17, 1858.

**CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.**—The NEW PICTURE GALLERY now formed within the building will be OPENED to the Public in a FEW DAYS. The Company continue to receive (subject to approval) Pictures from Artists and others desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity of free exhibition in the present very attractive Gallery. Applications for the remaining space should be made at once to Mr. C. W. WASS, at the Gallery, to whom all communications on the subject of Pictures must be addressed. By order, Crystal Palace, July 22, 1858. GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

**REIGATE.**—HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY PARK. Miss SWANWICK begs to intimate that she has VACANCIES for a FEW additional PUPILS in her Establishment for Young Ladies. Pupils re-assemble on Friday, July 30th.

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Miss DOLBY,

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WEDNESDAY MORNING.

ELI..... COSTA.

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ACIS and GALATEA..... (Sings of Costia)..... HANDEL.

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SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c..... ACHER.

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SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c..... WEBER.

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Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them sent by Post—or may obtain them on or after the 28th July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. J. F. LEDSAM, Chairman.

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Let us pass at once to this new matter. We first turn to the name of Edmund Spenser, recollecting what Gibbon has so proudly said of this great poet. Less, perhaps, is known of Spenser even than of Shakespeare, though Spenser was probably of gentle birth; yet enough is known, thanks to Jonson's conversations with Drummond of Hawthornden, to show how deep and tragic was the mystery that hung upon his latter days. Two fortunes seem to meet in Spenser. From the date of his dedication of the 'Shepherd's Calendar' to Sydney until a year, or perhaps two years, before his

death, he lives in the world's wide gaze a prosperous gentleman, honoured by the Queen, loved by Sydney and Raleigh, respected by the great and good of all parties. He enjoys a pension as Poet-Laureate. He receives from the Crown an estate at Kilcolman, the beauties of which his genius makes immortal. He is nominated Sheriff of Cork. The measure of his prosperity seems full, when an awful and mysterious change of scene occurs. He is in London starving. His child has been murdered, his house burnt, his property destroyed by the rebels. Still more singular, he seems to be suddenly bereft of his English friends. It is all but certain that his pension has ceased. He starves in King Street, Westminster, for a month or two, and then dies in his fifty-fifth year, Jonson tells Drummond literally for lack of bread. What marvel that so dark a tragedy should have dazed the biographers! How account for such a change? The circumstance now to be stated connects him with politics and may possibly furnish a clue to the maze. Raleigh's interview with Spenser at Kilcolman, his raptures on perusing the manuscript of 'The Fairy Queen,' his hurrying the poet to London, his presentation of him to the Queen, and the publication of the first three books of his great allegory, are stages of a story well known. It has not hitherto been known that, five years after the appearance of the second part of 'The Fairy Queen,' James King of Scotland took grave offence at some portions of the allegory—portions which he asserted were directed by the English bard against himself and his royal dam. Spenser's contemporaries debated whether the allegories of 'The Fairy Queen' were meant by the poet to cover real persons,—whether Belphebe or Marcella thinly veiled the virtues of Queen Elizabeth,—whether the crimes and graces of Duessa were meant as the dowry of Queen Mary,—and the discussion lingers among scholars in our own day. It is now clear that the Scottish King treated the fiction as a reality. He, at least, read Elizabeth for Marcella and Duessa for Mary, and his wrath waxed hot and strong. The verses which galled his humour, and which may be thought to describe the royal rivals, were those in the ninth canto of the Fifth Book. This picture looks very like the Virgin Queen:—

Thus she did sit in sovaine maiestie,  
Holding a scepter in her royall hand,  
The sacred pledge of peace and clemencie,  
With which high God had blest her happie land,  
Mangre so many foes which did withstand;  
But at her feet her sword was likewise layde,  
Whose long rusted blade the bright steely brand,  
Yet whenas foes enforst, or friends sought ayde,  
She could it sternerly draw, that all the world dismayde.

And this picture was surely meant for her captive kinswoman, as seen by a Poet-Laureate:

Then was there brought as prisoner to the barre,  
A ladie of great countenance and place,  
But that she it with frowle abuse did marre;  
Yet did appeare rare beaute in her face,  
But blotted with condition vile and base,  
That all her other honour did obscure,  
And titles of nobilitie deface;  
Yet in that wretched semblant she did sure  
The peoples great compassion unto her allure.

The poetical accusation, too, ran dangerously near the actual charges on which the Queen of Scots perished at Fotheringay:—

First gan he tell how this that seem'd so faire  
And royally arrayd, dress'd right,  
That false Duessa, which had wrought great care  
And mickle mischief unto many a knight,  
By her beguiled and confounded quight:  
But not for those she now in question came,  
Though also those mote question'd be aright,  
But for yvild treasons and outrageous shame,  
Which she against the dred Marcella oft did frame.

For she whylome (as ye mote yet right well  
Remember) had her counsels false conspyred  
With faithlesse Blandamour and Paridell,  
(Both two her paramours, both by her hyred,  
And both with hope of shadowes vaine inspyred)  
And with them practis'd how far to depryre

Marcella of her crowne, by her aspyred,  
That she might it unto herselfe deyrve,  
And triumph in their blood whom she to death did dryve.

The scene in the poem concludes more poetically than the actual historical scene:—

But she whose princely breast was touch'd neare  
With piteous ruth of her so wretched plight,  
Though plaine she saw, by all that she did heare,  
That she of death was guiltie found by right,  
Yet would not let iust vengeance on her light;  
But rather let instead thereof to fall  
Few perling drops from her faire lampes of light;  
The which she covering with her purple pall,  
Would have the passion hid, and up arose withall.

James, as we now find from the State Papers, raved at such an insult from a brother bard, and he demanded from the English agent then residing near his court at Edinburgh the trial and punishment of the offending poet. The following extract—now first printed—is from a letter written by Robert Bowes to Lord Burghley, under date Nov. 12, 1596, Edinburgh:—

" \* \* \* The King hath conceived great offence ag<sup>t</sup> Ed<sup>d</sup> Spenser publishing in print in the 2<sup>d</sup> part of the Fairy Queen and 9<sup>th</sup> chap: some dishonourable effects (as the K. deemeth thereof) ag<sup>t</sup> himself and his mother deceased, he alledged that this book was passed with privilege of her Mai<sup>ty</sup> Commissioners for the view and allowance of all writing to be received into print. But herein I have (I think) satisfied him that it is not given out with such privilege: yet he still desireth that Ed<sup>d</sup> Spenser for this fault may be duly tried and punished."

Unfortunately, the evidence at present known to us goes very little further. Burghley's answer, if it exist, has not yet been found.—Mr. Lemon should search for it with care. We learn, however, from other sources, that Burghley behaved harshly to the poet, and was popularly accused of staying his pension. We glean the rest only by inference from the terrible facts of the poet's life,—the attack on Kilcolman, the murder, the destruction, and the flight—the misery of London and the melancholy death in Westminster. Were Tyrone's Irish ruffians hounded on by emissaries from James? Were they incited to their infamous villany by the secret knowledge that such an outrage would be welcome to the King of Scots? These questions spring from the events,—and it is not our fault if they bear heavily against the Scottish King. James, as we learn from these Scotch Papers, set on a ruffian, Quin "the Irishman," to smear the great poet with rhyme. Nicholson writes to Sir Robert Cecil under date Feb. 25, Edinburgh:—

" \* \* \* Quin is also answering Spenser's book, whereat the King was offended."

—This Quin collected his rubbish and printed it, Mr. Thorpe tells us, in 1600. It is certain, too, that the Irish kernes regarded James as a Roman Catholic and as their own peculiar king. If they imagined that the murder of Spenser would please him, no man who understands the condition of Ireland at the date of Tyrone's rebellion can doubt their readiness for such a crime. Where all is doubt and difficulty, it is not unreasonable to infer that Elizabeth, having a thousand reasons to keep James quiet while Spanish troops were threatening invasion, and Essex and Raleigh were carrying a war of reprisals to the shores of Cadiz and Lisbon, may have withdrawn her protection from the poet, and even stopped his pension, as a concession to her troublesome cousin. If so, James certainly revenged his fancied wrongs on his brother bard, and we may now add to the many titles by which he secures the contempt and loathing of mankind, that of the Murderer of Edmund Spenser.

Another literary passage opened up by Mr. Thorpe's careful labours brings Barnaby Rich on the stage, that gay and truculent writer of pamphlets now known less by their sparkling

contents than by their extreme rarity. A luminous and voluminous writer was Rich, largely read and largely admired by Shakespeare's contemporaries; yet the titles of some of his works are unknown to our professed bibliographers, and examples of those known reckon among the choicest morsels of the Grenville Collection! In 1581 this frolicsome genius published his 'Farewell to Militarie Profession.' An edition of this work (one unknown, Mr. Thorpe assures us, to the bibliographers) seems to have issued from the press in 1594. A year later James discovers in this work matter of offence, and instantly remonstrates with the English agent. This jealousy of prose or rhyme in one who prided himself on his learning, and who professed to be King of Poets as well as King of Scots (unruly subjects both!), is a striking testimony to the power of the press even in days when literature fought in chains.

How the King gained his end as regards poor Barnaby Rich we can well conceive. Three years after his accession to the English crown another edition of the 'Farewell' came out, in which the free criticism went on its travels. Constantinople took the place in Rich's text of Scotland, and James Stuart gave way to the Grand Turk! Spenser slept with his father, or he might have been asked to re-write 'The Fairy Queen.'

Before turning from the new matter of literary interest to that which is more political, we pause for a moment at a great name which belongs to both the world of letters and the world of politics—John Knox. In the State Paper Office we find the famous letter of Knox to Queen Elizabeth, but in a version varying considerably from the printed copies. As it relates to one of the most curious facts in Knox's literary life, and is a capital illustration of his manly style of defence and expostulation, the reader will be glad to know that it may be now seen in its integrity. In 1558, as most readers may remember, Knox published a tract against female government under the title, 'The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women.' The work was levelled by the famous divine, then living in exile, at the female governors of Scotland—against Mary de' Medici and her luckless daughter; but it sorely offended the Virgin Queen, who lost no time in showing her anger towards the presumptuous critic of female rule; and when Knox begged leave to return from the Continent through England the privilege of a land route was refused. To appease her fury, Knox, on his arrival in Scotland, wrote the letter of which the rat-garbled original may be now read by the historian in our State Paper Office.

The Queen was not appeased by his explanations. Aylmer answered Knox, defending female rights. Aylmer, of course, became a bishop.

Turn we now to politics. The search for new lights might lead us far and wide, were we to attempt even a brief indication of the original contributions now for the first time laid open to the historian. We must restrict ourselves to one or two subjects. The point that first arrests attention is the complicity of Bluff Harry in the murder of Cardinal Beton.

Beton was murdered, as every reader of Scottish history knows. Mr. Froude has described the murder—"the execution or the murder, whichever we prefer to call it." Exquisite impartiality! The reader may like to have the scene recalled; it is certainly one of the best in Mr. Froude's book. The writer of the English Henriad says:—

"The night of the 28th of May the great churchman passed with his mistress; she was seen

in the dawn of the morning to leave the postern which led to his private apartments; and about the same hour the drawbridge was lowered, and the front gates were thrown open, to admit the masons and the stone-carls. As the labourers were collecting, William Kirkaldy, the treasurer's eldest son, a boy of about seventeen, and five or six other young men, sauntered to the porter's lodge, and inquired if the Cardinal was stirring. They were told that he had not yet appeared; and they affected to be looking at the alterations, and asking indifferent questions, when presently the Master of Rothes came up, with two or three more, and afterwards John Leslie. The first two parties had caused no suspicion. It was daylight; the castle was full of men; and the idea of danger occurred to no one. John Leslie, however, was known to be on bad terms with Beton, and as he crossed the bridge, the porter started and attempted to close the gates. But the movement was too late. Kirkaldy struck him down with a single blow, snatched the keys from his girdle, and flung him into the foss. Leslie sprang in; the workmen, confused by the sudden surprise, and some of them perhaps in the secret of the plot, were thrust out, and the gates were locked behind them; and while young Grange kept guard over the postern, the rest of the party secured the servants in their rooms, and dismissed them one by one. Beton's apartment overlooked the quadrangle. Being disturbed by the noise, he threw open his window, and called to know the meaning of it. Some one cried that Norman Leslie had taken the castle. He sprang back and darted to the postern, but it was closed; he was caught in the trap, and returning to his room, he barricaded the door, and sat waiting for his fate. It was not long in finding him. The tramp of steps sounded along the gallery; a voice summoned him to open. 'Who calls?' he cried.—'Leslie!' was the answer.—'Is it Norman?' he said. The Master of Rothes was but a boy, and he might hope to soften him. But Norman was below in the court; it was John, who had sworn to give Wishart's murderer the last sacrament with his poniard, and with him James Melville and Carmichael—names, both of them, of equally portentous omen. The Cardinal did not move: the door was strong; and he cried out to know if they would spare his life. 'Perhaps,' Leslie answered.—'Nay,' exclaimed the wretched voice, 'but swear that you will; swear by God's wounds.'—'That which was said is unsaid,' shouted the avenger. He called for fire; a pan of burning charcoal was laid against the pannels, and the crackling of the blazing wood soon told the hopelessness of resistance. A boy who was in the room drew back the bolts; the armed men strode in through the smoke, and their victim stood before them half-dressed and trembling. In the hard eyes and the drawn swords he read his doom. He sank back into a chair. 'I am a priest! I am a priest!' he said; 'ye will not slay me.' Leslie and Carmichael darted forward, without speaking, and each stabbed him. They drew back their arms to repeat the blows, when James Melville, 'being a man,' says Knox, 'of nature most gentle and modest,' perceiving them both in choler, withdrew them; 'This work and judgment of God, although it be secret,' he cried, 'yet ought it to be done with greater gravity.' Holding his sword at Beton's throat, 'Repent thee,' he said to him, 'of thy former wicked life, but especially of the shedding of the blood of that instrument of God, Mr. George Wishart, which, albeit the flames of fire consumed before men, yet cries it with a vengeance upon thee; and we from God are sent to revenge it. I protest that neither the hatred of thy person, the love of thy riches, or the fear of any trouble thou couldst have done to me in particular, moved or move me to strike thee, but only because thou hast been, and remainest, an obstinate enemy to Christ Jesus and his Holy Evangel.' 'And so he struck him twice or thrice through with a sword, and so he fell, cut off even in the blossom of his sins, only shrieking miserably, 'I am a priest; I am a priest. Fie! fie! all is gone!'"

—Thus the assassination appears in Mr. Froude's eyes to have been an act of personal

hostility or of religious fanaticism. State Papers tell a very different tale—the following extracts from letters written by the Privy Council are fatally curious:—

"The Privy Council to the E. of Hertford.

"Greenwich, May 30, 1545.

"After our hearty remembrances unto your good Lo<sup>p</sup>, it may like the same to understand that the K<sup>e</sup> Mai: having of late some certain letters from the E. of Cassilis unto Mr. Sadlier. The one containing an offer for the killing of the Cardinal, if his Mai: w<sup>d</sup> have it done, and w<sup>d</sup> promise when it was done reward. \* \* \* His Mai: hath willed me to signify unto your Lo<sup>p</sup> that his Highness, reputed the fact not meet to be set forward expressly by his Mai:, will not seem to have to do in it, and yet not misliking the offer, thinketh good that Mr. Sadlier, to whom that letter was addressed, s<sup>d</sup> write to the Earl of the receipt of the letter, containing such an offer w<sup>h</sup> he thinketh not convenient to be conceited to the King's Mai: Marry, to write to him what he thinketh of the matter (he s<sup>d</sup> say) that if he were in the E. of Cassilis' place, and were as able to do his Mai: good service, then as he knoweth him to be, and thinketh a right good will in him to do it, he w<sup>d</sup> surely do what he s<sup>d</sup> for the execution of it, believing verily to do thereby not only acceptable service to the King's Mai:, but also a special benefit to the realm of Scotland."

Mr. Froude's virtuous sovereign comes rather sullied in name and fame from this correspondence.

Pass we on to Mary. In the Conway papers recently recovered to the State through the sagacious forethought of Mr. Croker, we find a very curious letter anent Mary's proposed marriage to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and the reasons why it was broken off in favour of the ill-starred union with Lord Darnley. The letter, without signature, is addressed to Thomas Randolph, Elizabeth's agent in Edinburgh. Mr. Thorpe says—"This letter is undoubtedly in the handwriting of William Kirkaldy, Laird of Grange. It is addressed also in his hand. 'A mon frere, Mons. Randolphe,' is written on paper which has the same water-mark as that used by Mr. Randolph in England and during his embassy in Scotland, and is sealed with the seal of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford." It runs thus:—

"Edinburgh, Sept. 19th. "We, understanding that ye are to hold a parl<sup>t</sup> in Eng<sup>t</sup>, thus thought it necessary to send this gentleman unto you to let you understand our good mind in adventure ye pretend in some matters that may be to our hurt. First, if ye will promise in deed these things that ye have already offered, we will marry where ye please, so that it may serve to our honor. As to my L. Robert D., albeit we like his virtues and honesty, yet because he is not come, as we understand, of any honourable house, and that his blood has been once spotted, I fear for these respects we s<sup>d</sup> not accept him, therefore look upon the next either among you or us, for if ye will begin to drive time with us, I fear necessity compel us to marry where we may, for I assure you, brethren, though she w<sup>d</sup> fain have a man, for the same labours are made by France, and likewise by the means of the Duchess of Dascot and your own Angelo, the convoy Yef. \* \* \* Yet, in my opinion, if ye will earnestly press it, ye may cause us take the L. Darnley, otherwise it will not be."

The refusal to marry Leicester lessened neither the Queen's interest in her fair cousin, nor the Earl's tender regard for her safety and prosperity. A careful study of the correspondence now laid open will greatly modify some of the current notions about Elizabeth's conduct to Mary. Nothing can be more clear than that Elizabeth saw with jealous and resentful eyes the violence of the Scottish nobles towards their Queen. After Mary's confinement in Lochleven, Elizabeth's letters



breathe the most tender care for her person, and the most genuine interest in her fate. Leicester's correspondence with Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, written under her eye and by her dictation, presses strongly for her release. As witness :—

"Leicester to Throgmorton.

"Aug. 6, 1567.

Sir Nicolas,—You s<sup>1</sup> understand by her Mai: own letters her pleasure for your return, w<sup>h</sup> dispatch was made now in Mr. Secretary's absence, therefore you must excuse his not writing to you at this time; and because her Mai: w<sup>d</sup> have you know her mind somewhat more largely than is in her own letters written, she hath commanded me to say somewhat to you. First she willetth you to find the means, ere you depart, to talk with my L. of Murray, and to feel as much as you may his full disposition for the relief of his Sov.; and to let him perceive by you that his manner of dealing was such with the Q's Mai:, our mistress, as doth put her in very great hope still of the continuance of his good meaning that way; and that you s<sup>d</sup> say to him, as from her, how sorry she is now that his coming home is fallen at such a time, as she feareth no less danger to himself than little power in him to do that good to his Mistress that otherwise she hoped for, as she knoweth since his being here there is great alterations there. And she doubteth the matters be so handled, as either he must endanger himself or dishonour himself. But now, she saith, since he is there, is the time for him to show himself such a one as he seemed to her he w<sup>d</sup> be, and willetth you even thereto to persuade and exhort him by all the means you can devise possible, that he employ himself to the help and safety of his Sov.; and that you thereby confer and devise with him to the uttermost of your power for the encouraging of him to the same, and to let him know how acceptable a deed it s<sup>d</sup> be to all princes, how natural and de<sup>t</sup> shall shew himself to all the world in relieving his own Sov: thereto you may boldly offer on her behalf what soever [in] hour and reason he s<sup>d</sup> require, yea if he shall find any party in that Realm to be made for y<sup>e</sup> r<sup>e</sup>ame him all the comfort you can for assistance for this matter her Mai: is marvellous careful] ing but you will as carefully and obligingly de may be well assured she will spend any thing might redeem that Queen out of captivity, and yet she might be devised for the safety of the rest e and farther the same. The next is when you have conferred thus with my L. of Murray you must have a special regard to understand by all the policy you can use how my s<sup>d</sup> Lo: doth deal with those Li: there, and what appointments he accordeth unto, and what way he means to proceed; and for this purpose if my Lord be not come before these letters, she doth command you in anywise to stay 4 or 5 days or longer for the understanding thereof, as well to speak with him as to learn what he doth and how he proceeds with the Li: Also her Mai: doth will you that you make all the search and inquiry you can, to know what party may be made for that Queen there, and whether the House of Hamiltons do stand towards her as they did or no; and that as much encouragement as is possible to give them may be put into them, for their better maintenance therein. Lastly, her Mai: doth specially charge you that you use all the good means and devices that may be to let that Queen have knowledge of her great grief for her, and how much she taketh care for her relief, and what travail she maketh every way for obtaining the same. And that you use all ways of best comfort to her you can, from and in her Mai: name. These be the effect of that her Mai: hath chiefly commanded me to write unto you, whereof I doubt not that you can 'lyence' to discharge according to her pleasure herein. Assuring you that she taketh this doings of the as a precedent most parous for any prince especially her self, being both her wise neighbour and. Her Mai: doth graciously accept 'thereto,' and so I doubt not but shall w<sup>d</sup> return. Thus for e you well your assured friend."

† The blanks indicate where the manuscript is rat-caten.

On the very same day Leicester writes a second letter in his own name, enforcing and strengthening the authority under which Throgmorton was to act in the imprisoned Queen's behalf :—

"Leicester to Throgmorton.

"Aug. 6, 1567.

"My other letter was written by her Mai: own commandm<sup>t</sup>; but to be plain with you, as in very deed she is most earnestly affected that way for that Queen, so do I now find most all kind of persons in great dislike with these . . . for this strange manner of proceeding with their natural Sov.; and there is no persuading with the Queen's Mai: to disguise or use policy, for she can not but break out to all men her affections in this matter, and saith most constantly that she will become an utter enemy to that nation, if that Queen perish. And for my part, though I must confess her acts to be loathsome and foul for any prince, yet is the punishment more unnatural, and in my conscience unjustly, and without all . . . authority, done upon her, and surely will never prosper, [I] believe, with the doers. I know not what wresting of Scripture may be used, but these rules we have plain for us in Scripture. In the old law we have the example of David, who w<sup>d</sup> not even touch his anointed sov.; when he had him in his will and danger to do what he liked with him. In the new we have plain commandments to obey and love our [sovereigns]; yea, though they be evil, for God sendeth them, not for us [to] punish at our will when they fault, but appointeth them to us, if they [be] evil, to plague us for our faults. The words be plain and the example true; I mean for my part, with God's grace to hope it. I am heartily sorry that those there do no better follow it, for what doth the world say, but subjects, having gotten their prince into their own hands for fear of their own estate, and for ambition to rule, depose their sovereign, and maketh themselves by a colour the head governors. Well, yet she have been very evil some ways, yet is she overhardly recompensed for so great mercy many ways showed. O my L. of Lyddington! where is his natural bond towards her, that beside with most large and bountiful bounds hath tied him! Let not now private generosity altogether banish away that due pity that such, even to equals, right for to shew. Hereby, I protest before God, I speak not this to serve my Sovereign's turn, but even for conscience' sake, as I am persuaded we ought, for duty's sake, both toward God and men, to do. And as I think that Q. hath justly deserved punishment<sup>t</sup> at God's hand, so hath some ways deserved better consideration at some of her subjects' hands; but fie upon ingratitude! God will now no more suffer that unrevenged than he suffered that Q. by such to be punished. I am sorry I can not speak with him; but I pray you let him know what I w<sup>d</sup> say, and let him remember, and in his conscience, what she hath done and borne with him. Well, Sir Nic<sup>s</sup> I am glad your doings have been such as Her Mai: greatly likes of; I assure you I never knew her so well accept of you therein. She doth unfeignedly believe my L. of Murray will do his best for to serve his Sov: I wish he might, so he had both the reforming of her, and government under her. In whose heart, I believe, there is no less pity toward her than both nature and duty doth breed. Good Sir Nic<sup>s</sup> now dispatch your last commission and come away. So fare well; be ye angry most with my L. of Lyddington of all men; remember my letter ye wot of. Yours Ever."

These very valuable papers—not a word of which has ever been in print until this moment—form part of the Conway Papers. There are many others of equal importance. But we have said and quoted enough to prove that here are materials for an entirely new reading of the ever-memorable quarrel of the two Queens.

Mr. Thorpe has achieved the task assigned to him by Sir John Romilly with commendable zeal and swiftness; and we receive his volumes as one more testimony to the excellence and success of this great national work.

*The Private Journal of the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India.* Edited by his Daughter, the Marchioness of Bute. 2 vols. (Saunders & Otley.)

WHEN the biographies of all the Governors-General of India are written, the character which will stand out brightest amongst them will be that of the Marquis of Hastings. It is true he did not adorn the pages of history with a triumph like Plassey, or a defence like that of Arcot, but his moral character stands far above that of the moody, sullen, and unscrupulous Clive, and his successes were even greater, for he won the unfeigned esteem and admiration of the people of India. Warren Hastings and Marquis Wellesley are names, perhaps, more widely known, but that of Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira, and afterwards Marquis of Hastings, is not stained with the crimes which cling to the memory of the man who plundered the royal ladies of Oudh, nor is it execrated for the tyranny which imposed on Sa'adat 'Ali the treaty of 1801, and sent him broken-hearted to his grave. In a word, other Viceroy's of India have added great provinces to our empire,—have won, either in person or through their generals, brilliant victories, and have trodden down opposing nations in their career, but their sole impulse has been ambition, their ruling motive aggrandizement of self or of their country. They rode, as it were, over the faces of the people they governed or subdued, and never cast one pitying look downward. Lord Hastings was a man of different mould: he had a heart open to compassion, full of generous sentiments and tender emotions; we know not which to admire most—his courage, foresight, and magnanimity as a ruler, or his gentleness and kindness as a man. We shall furnish proofs of his endearing qualities, but let us first guard ourselves from any supposition that we mean to assign to him an inferior position among statesmen. Not so—his successes may have been, as we have admitted, less showy than those achieved by some of his predecessors, but they were more substantial, and if he added less to our empire than did the most remarkable of his successors, at least his acquisitions were not closed, like the boasted annexations of Lord Dalhousie, in a war of extermination, and the implacable hatred of race.

On the 11th of September, 1813, when the Earl of Moira first set foot in India, the aspect of affairs was gloomy enough. The Madras army had just passed through a terrible convulsion, and there were still formidable symptoms of disaffection left. General Abercrombie, the Governor of Madras, was "not at all easy respecting the dispositions of the army, which he regarded as sullen, though not inclined to immediate outrage." Of the States connected with the British power by subsidiary alliances, the Peshwá, the head of the great Maratha nation, was availing himself with the utmost art of his connexion with the British Government to recover and improve his own resources, and was panting for the day when he might hope with impunity to declare his engagements with that Government at an end. Of the other great powers in the Decan, the Nizam was a sincere and useful ally of the English, but the Raja of Nagpore's career was just closing, his son was an idiot, and the next heir and successor was a subtle and dangerous supporter of the Peshwá in all his intrigues against British supremacy. In Central India, Sindhya and Holkar's ministers (the prince himself was a minor) were surface friends and enemies at heart to the British, while the Raja of

Bhurlpore, in the full belief that his fortress had baffled our whole strength, during the famous siege of January, 1805, viewed us with arrogant suspicion and rancorous hostility. But the most troublesome and unmanageable—if not the most formidable—enemies to us in this quarter were the hordes of freebooters, who, under the name of Pindarees, were now the scourge of India, and whose numbers certainly did not fall short of 30,000 horse and several thousand foot. Co-existent, and even superior to them in power, was another great band of marauders, most of them Pathans, who followed the standard of Ameer Khan, a chief of great daring and some military skill. His army was gradually absorbing the disciplined legions formed by Tewkajee Holkar; and at the death of Mohammed Shah Khan, about the close of 1814, when Ameer Khan became the sole head of the Pathans, his forces amounted to 30,000 men, with an artillery little inferior to our own. On the frontier, the Goorkhas to the east, and the Sikhs to the north, rested like a thunder-cloud. The pride of those two warlike nations was yet untamed by any defeat, and the genius of Runjeet Singh was then in its prime. Had the great leader of the Khalsa marched on Delhi when the war with Nepal was at its height,—when the Marathas were about to make their last struggle for supremacy,—when Bhurlpore was still a maiden fortress, and 70,000 Pindarees and Pathans might have deluged Bengal,—when the Madras army was still brooding over its real or imaginary grievances,—and the princes and people of India in general were as yet unsoothed by the presence of a Viceroy who sympathized with their feelings,—it were hard to say what would have been the issue. For, to use the words of Lord Hastings himself, not long after he had assumed the government, “the cloud which overhung us was imposing. The exigencies of the war with the Goorkhas, whose successes had intimidated our troops and our generals, had forced him to send into the hills everything that was disposable; because it would have been the first step to a speedy subversion of our power had we been foiled in that struggle.” Sindhya, with a powerful army, was but five marches from Delhi,—Ameer Khan, with one still larger, was in an attitude about to strike,—and the utmost that the Governor-General could have collected to oppose them both was 4,500 men. The finances, too, were in a grievously embarrassed state. The Directors were urgent for remittances,—Sir G. Ouseley, our ambassador in Persia, was drawing heavily on the treasury of Bengal,—the Governors of the Isle of France and of Ceylon, in return for even heavier remittances, sent unnegotiable bills,—Java was “a still worse drain,”—and but for the three millions supplied by the Nawab of Oudh, in the hour of our extremest need, there would have been no escape from that “great distress,” on the brink of which we stood.

A long period of subsequent prosperity, and the terrible events of the last year, have almost erased from the recollection of most men, even of those who have best studied Anglo-Indian history, the threatening features of that great crisis which marked the opening of Lord Hastings' government. What we have already said will, in some degree, recall the epoch; but we hasten to present from the volumes before us other menacing circumstances, not perhaps so generally known. And, first, as to the reality of a danger—which the Home Government as profoundly ignored in those days as when the present revolt began—the danger of an insurrection in the Company's own provinces. A paltry cess was to be levied on the inhabitants

of Bareilly to support an establishment of city watchmen. The lowest classes were wholly exempt,—the middling ranks were to pay from 6d. to 1s. a year;—the matter was as insignificant as that of the greased cartridges. Now mark the explosion!—

“On the day on which he had given notice that he would come into the town to regulate the establishment with the principal inhabitants, he found his way through the main street obstructed by a clamorous mob, at the head of which appeared the chief moofy, who, from age and station, had great influence. The magistrate, imagining he had gone too far to recede without discredit and injury to the public service, ordered a few horsemen (who always attend the magistrates) to open the road for him, not even then apprehending serious resistance. As the horsemen advanced, they were assailed with spears, thrust at them from the shops, so that they could not proceed. Three of the horsemen were killed, and four wounded. On this the magistrate brought forward the infantry guard from one of the gates; but the mob disregarded the menace, and continued to defy the soldiers, till the magistrate was obliged to order them to fire. Six or seven persons were killed or wounded; among the latter was the moofy, though very slightly. The circumstance made him the more virulent, and irritated the populace. Though the mob dispersed on the firing, the magistrate saw that nothing was to be done, and soon after withdrew. That evening the people assembled in great numbers at a mosque outside of the town, hoisting the green or Mahomedan flag, as assuming it to be a religious contest. Next day, the Chief Judge of the Court of Circuit opened an intercourse with the people, and endeavoured to allay the ferment. The mildness of the procedure was believed by the people to proceed from fear, they being well apprized of the scantiness of the force at the disposal of the public authorities. They, therefore, were insolent in their language and demands,—requiring not only a written engagement that the cess never should be enforced, but that the sepoys, who had fired by order of the magistrate, should be surrendered to be put to death. The Chief Judge expostulated on the madness of these propositions, when suddenly the people took a more pacific tone, and there appeared hopes of accommodation. Another day passed in this sort of negotiation, but on the following morning the reason for the mitigated temper displayed by the insurgents was manifested. Their chiefs had sent to Rampore, and other considerable towns, for assistance. Every year large bodies of military adventurers come from Afghanistan to Rampore, as a station at which they can wait till their services may be hired by one or other of the native sovereigns, to whom they circulate offers. Of course, that city always contains a warlike multitude, ready for any enterprise. From Rampore and the other parts of the country great numbers of armed men had been pouring into Bareilly during the night, and in the morning they showed themselves to the amount of about 12,000, drawn up in good order, all under green flags. Still, any violence appeared so doubtful, that the son of one of the judges of the Court of Circuit (Mr. Leicester) attempted to pass unarmed to the cantonment. He was seized by the insurgents and hacked to pieces. This murder was the signal for assault. Their line moved on rapidly against our handful of troops. Fortunately, 400 Irregular Horse had joined in the course of the night; before that, the force had consisted of less than 250 sepoys, with about 300 of the Bareilly provincial battalion, and two field-pieces. The insurgents suffered heavily from the grape-shot as they came down, yet their charge was so resolute that they actually took one of the six-pounders. The other was instantly wheeled upon the group which had got hold of the former, and a discharge of case-shot killed or wounded almost every man of them. The steadiness of the infantry, who were in the open plain without cover (an unjustifiable management), repulsed every effort of the insurgents, and the cavalry charging them in flank rendered their rout complete. The daring manner in which the insurgents exposed themselves may be best judged by

their loss, which could not be under 1,500; ours was about 200. Reinforcements arriving to our troops within four or five hours after the action, all the auxiliaries deserted the Bareilly people, and entire submission was shown by the latter. Had the event of the contest been different, the whole of Rohilkund would have been in insurrection.”

Such was the temper of the company's subjects, at least in the provinces, where any popular feeling could be said to exist. Let us observe next the tone of our own Government, and especially in relation to those, who if treated with common decency, would have been our firmest allies, the native rulers, not such as the great Maratha chiefs, already mentioned, whose power encouraged them to wrestle for dominion, but princes who were content to live in peaceful and friendly subjection to our supremacy, provided the yoke was not one of iron. Lord Hastings thus speaks of the way in which the *magnanimous* Anglo-Indian Government treated its allies.—

“The Nawab Vizeer imagined himself to have purchased exemption from these petty but galling vexations by the cession of a large part of his dominions—a cession made under the assurance of his being perfectly independent in what remained. We have been authoritatively interfering with all the minor concerns of his domestic rule, till we have driven him to a desperation which he proclaimed in open durbār. The Rajah of Berar, nominally our friend, has evinced repeatedly his hostile suspicion of us. The Nizam does not disguise his absolute hatred of us, though he is in shackles whence he cannot extricate himself. \* \* In short, I see around me the elements of a war more general than any which we have hitherto encountered in India. This formidable mischief has arisen from our not having defined to ourselves or made intelligible to the native princes, the quality of the relations which we have established with them. In our treaties with them we recognize them as independent sovereigns. Then we send a resident to their courts. Instead of acting in the character of ambassador, he assumes the functions of a dictator; interferes in all their private concerns; countenances refractory subjects against them; and makes the most ostentatious exhibition of this exercise of authority. To secure to himself the support of our Government, he urges some interest which, under the colour thrown upon it by him, is strenuously taken up by our Council; and the Government identifies itself with the Resident not only on the single point but on the whole tenor of his conduct. In nothing do we violate the feelings of the native princes so much as in the decisions which we claim the privilege of pronouncing with regard to the succession to the musnud. We constantly oppose our construction of Mahomedan law to the right which the Moslem princes claim from usage to choose among their sons the individual to be declared the heir-apparent. It is supposed that by upholding the right of primogeniture we establish an interest with the eldest son which will be beneficial to us when he comes to the throne. I believe nothing can be more delusive. He will profess infinite gratitude as long as our support is useful to him; but, once seated, his subsequent attachment will always be regulated by the convenience of the day. He, too, will in his turn have to feel our interference in the succession as well as in minor instances. With regard to the latter, it might be argued that some interest of the Company is always really involved. The simple existence of such an interest is not the true question. What should be considered, is, whether the matter be of a proximity or magnitude to make the prosecution of it desirable at the expense of the disgust and estrangement which you sow by the procedure.”

It was well, indeed, that at such a period a man like Lord Hastings arrived to check the growing hatred and suspicion of the English, which in a short time must otherwise have burst out into a universal flame. He was a man whom the people of India could love and venerate,—a man like their own Akbar, whose



tomb, "bestrewn with fragrant flowers," by the natives, but perishing under the neglect of their English rulers, he was the first to rescue from destruction. There was, however, even then a school of politicians like that of Lawrence, Nicholson and Abbott in the present day, and of that school first in dignity was Lord Moira, Marquess of Hastings. He was the truest friend of the natives, because all his sympathies were innate, and his residence in India, while it expanded his knowledge, could not add to his impartiality, his integrity, his benignity, which were perfect from the first.

We will now give a few specimens of the demeanour of Lord Hastings towards the people whom he was sent to govern, and of the principles on which he acted. The volumes before us are full of proofs of his goodness of heart, and of the earnestness with which he studied the welfare of the natives; and, indeed, it is in this respect that his *Private Journal* is most interesting, for he himself tells us that the record of the wars which were carried on under his direction, and of the political combinations which he formed or dissolved, is to be sought elsewhere. Of these Mr. Prinsep has been the instructive narrator; Lord Hastings is the historian of his own heart. His first state interview was given to the Nawab of the Karnatak, and this is the language which he used to that unfortunate chief, who was in great alarm lest the new Viceroy should "still further degrade his already abject condition." In reply to his anxious expostulations, we read—"I answered that a treaty plighted the public faith of the nation, so that it must be my duty to maintain its terms according to their true spirit, which ought always to be construed most favourably for the party whose sole dependence was on the honour of the other." It may be imagined what an extraordinary impression was made by such unwonted language, still more when it was followed up by acts of condescension, instead of stern accusations and rebukes, the usual preliminaries to merciless extortion or wholesale robbery and spoliation. The presents offered by the natives of rank, some of them superb and of great value, were on all occasions either refused by Lord Hastings and his wife, Lady Loudoun, or made over to the company. Warren Hastings extorted for himself from Asaf-ud-dowla, Nawab of Oudh, 100,000*l.* in return for the memorable treaty of Chunar, a treaty which will be the lasting reproach of the English name; but Lord Hastings would accept nothing but goodwill, and of this he obtained an ample store. A novel step concluded the Viceregal visit to Madras. Lord Hastings received all the native officers of the corps in the district, applauded their fidelity, and assured them of his determination to uphold their respectability and make their retirement distinguished and comfortable. There were no more conspiracies among them.

The new Governor-General did not slumber at Calcutta, or retreat to some cool spot to enjoy undisturbed repose. He went through the land, comforting and encouraging the people. The following lines describe the spirit of his progress:—

"When within two miles of Santipore, I saw with anguish the sides of the road, which is a causeway devoid of trees, decorated with banana plants to make it look like an avenue. As each banana tree that is so cut is the loss of so much produce for the year, this sacrifice made by the poor people went to my heart. I had been acutely solicitous to prevent my excursions entailing inconvenience on any one. Where we encamped, every possible precaution was taken to hinder damage to any neighbouring field; and where injury could not be avoided, I made the collector assess the

harm, and render compensation to the full satisfaction of the sufferer."

If there is one point in which the natives of India are more acute than another it is in their perception of rank, for which they have a peculiar reverence. In Lord Hastings they immediately recognized the high-bred nobleman, one who had been accustomed to move in courts and to associate almost on an equality with royalty itself. His condescensions, therefore, were valued the higher, as is well shown in the subjoined anecdote:—

"I gratified, in a peculiar degree, Gumsdhaum Singh by granting permission for his wearing at the durbar (which without such leave would have been inadmissible) a sabre, bestowed upon him by Lord Wellesley for the activity of his service with Lord Lake. He presented his nuzzur on the flat of the blade. I touched both the mohurs and the sword, when he kissed the latter, and swore by it that he would be ready to obey my call, with as many men as he could influence, whenever I might summon him to the field. He is a fine sturdy-looking fellow. As soon as he got out of the room he cried in recounting to those around him the kindness with which I had spoken to him. Our people are much too negligent of those little winning attentions which operate strongly on the feelings of the natives. We think that the simplicity of our address and habits must be comprehended by them. But in fact they are two prone to ascribe those manners in us to our holding the natives too cheap to care what they may think with regard to us. After a durbar which I held at Calcutta, a rajah said to the public secretary, 'This man knows what to say to us. You ought always to have a great sirdar at the head of the government.' — was of the weaver cast, and he could not flatter us with anything he said!"

But enough on this head; it remains to be added, that Lord Hastings's administration was completely successful in every particular. The war with Nepal was concluded by a permanent and advantageous peace in March, 1816, and since that time the English Government has derived infinitely more benefit than they ever sustained injury from the Goorkha arms. In May, 1818, a still more beneficial treaty gave to the Company the whole of the vast possessions of the Peshwa, and the Pindaree hordes entirely disappeared from the region they had so long plundered. So suddenly did they vanish that it seemed as if the earth had swallowed them up. The battles of Khirkee and Mehidpoor, of Korygaum and Sitabaldi, broke for ever the prestige of the Marathas, — and it must be acknowledged by all that if the victories of Wellesley raised the English to supremacy in Hindustan, those achieved by the generals of Lord Hastings secured them as Lords Paramount. But in financial matters, above all, Lord Hastings was pre-eminently successful. He found our revenue depressed, he left it buoyant; he added scarce anything to the debt, in spite of the wide-spread military operations he was obliged to maintain, — and above all he restored and improved the public credit. In his financial arrangements the aid he derived from the Nawab of Oudh was, of course, immense. That prince paid the whole expenses of the war with Nepal, and two-thirds of those incurred in our contest with the Marathas, which added to our empire territories yielding upwards of a million annually.

But it is to the honour of Lord Hastings that the millions supplied from the treasury of Oudh, if in the first instance extracted by the craft and deceit of the Resident, were at last ungrudgingly confirmed to the Governor-General.

We have been dealing with higher matters, but our readers are not to suppose that the pages of this journal are devoid of anecdote. On the contrary, there is much to amuse as well as to instruct. Lord Hastings took a

singular interest in the sports of the field, and in watching the habits of animals. He also appears to have had a great turn for mechanical invention, and to have possessed considerable judgment as a military engineer, — and under all these heads much curious information will be found. Of the editorial part of this publication we will say nothing, — simply giving our advice that some one cognizant of Indian matters should be taken into counsel before the next edition, so that the obvious blemishes may be removed.

*Floral Home; or, First Years of Minnesota. Early Sketches, Later Settlements, and Further Developments.* By Harriet E. Bishop. (New York, Sheldon & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.) *Three Years in North America, and Miscellaneous Poems.* By Charles K. Smith. (Glasgow, Gilchrist.)

HERE are two works written without art, each containing matter of more real interest than two-thirds of the laboured volumes on America which periodically come before us. One is the production of a native, the other of a Scotch emigrant. Both present the reader with fresh, distinct pictures of American life, as taken either from the desk of a missionary schoolmistress or from an artisan point of view. To Miss Bishop's work we give precedence, not only because a very pleasing portrait of the authoress adorns the title-page, but because the country described is new, the experiences far from usual, and the narrative, in spite of some faults of style, that of an intelligent and brave woman. Some time in 1847 a letter was sent to the Board of National Education in New York, stating the want of a good female teacher, who did not regret quitting neat and pleasant town life, who had no prejudice about colour, nor lacked the courage to set out for a wild settlement two thousand miles away on the Mississippi, where there were the children of Sioux and Chippewas, or mixed African and Swiss, and French half-castes, to be taught. The village, consisting of half-a-dozen tumble-down log-huts chinked with mud, was pleasantly situated on a bluff of the river. The Dakotas called it prettily Im-mi-ja-ska (white rock). It was commonly known as Pig's Eye until the Jesuits, who had a log chapel there, christened it St. Paul. The chief advantages of the situation were, at that time, far from select Indian society, and, by way of emolument, a damp corner in a log-hut. This Miss Bishop appears to have considered a "right smart chance" when she set out West, missed a steamer that went down on Lake Erie, and after leaving her last friends behind at Galena, on a certain July day landed at Kaposia, or Little Crow's Village. There, having duly "kissed the papoosees," and secured the love of the squaws in consequence, Miss Bishop was at once introduced into Indian society. She made the acquaintance and underwent the browbeating of Old Betsey, Uncle John, and other aboriginal celebrities, who were somewhat anxious about certain annuities which had not been paid up by the "big knives" at Washington. To Indian games of ball and funeral rites and customs the authoress is next introduced, — to the "wakan" or "sacred" red stone, with the little dish of salt or rice by each grave, and Sunday services in the green woods. Then the schoolmistress enters upon duty in what had been a primitive blacksmith's shop. She shall describe it:—

"Some wooden pins had been driven into the logs, across which rough boards were placed for seats. The luxury of a chair was accorded to the teacher, and a cross-legged table occupied the centre of the loose floor. Such were the evidences

of transforming power, where the moulding of iron was to give place to the moulding of mind. As a "light shining in a dark place," I saw two fair child-like faces amid the dark, forbidding group convened within those decaying log walls; but another, and yet another, was added to brighten this oasis in the desert of life. To procure means for ablution was one of my first duties; and in due time a portion of the unnatural darkness disappeared, and revealed a skin tinted with other than native American blood. A full rehearsal of duties of that room might offend the delicate ear, and we withhold the details. Soon, all was bright and joyous. Our domicile was converted into a rural abour, fragrant evergreens concealing the rude walls, with their mud chinkings, and even the bark roof. A friendly hen, unwilling to relinquish her claim, on the ground of pre-occupancy, daily placed a token of her industry in the corner, and made all merry with her loud cackle and abrupt departure. Snakes sometimes obtruded their heads through the floor, rats looked in at the open door, and dark faces were continually obscuring the windows. An old pitcher, minus the handle, received the rarest specimens of wild flowers, from which our 'centre table' exhaled a generous perfume. In front, and at our feet, flowed in silent majesty the Father of Waters, with two beautiful green islands reposing on its bosom, which have since been named Raspberry and Harriet Isles."

The first day there were seven scholars, three white children and four half-breeds, and one half-breed visitor. It was necessary to have an interpreter, and a girl was found who could speak English, French, and Sioux. Four scholars next, then twenty-five and a great many visitors, and so the school went on through the winter,—the schoolmistress, or book-woman, winning the hearts of Chippewa and Sioux. A polygamist, who had regarded her with special attention for some time, and had exhibited what ornaments he had for her admiration, at last delicately proposed that "dark squaw shall pack the wood and water, plant and hoe the corn, . . . cook the food and hush the pappoose, while white squaw eats with me." Finding this profuse offer unsatisfactory on moral grounds, the brave hinted at a post-obit arrangement. "Then, when she is dead?" he asked. Finding a connubial arrangement impossible, the chief "begged a dollar to buy a new shirt," and then laughingly and defiantly took leave. For a log-hut experience we are indebted to a friend of Miss Bishop's:—

"Our beds were of boards—'soft side up.' At first it was like sleeping on the floor of a piazza, with the front gate open; but we built a rousing fire, slept well, notwithstanding, and didn't take cold. We progressed slowly, being but stripling pioneers; erected the other cabin, and gradually made them comfortable. The fire-place and chimney were of wood, thickly plastered with clay mud. The window of each had to be brought from town. The doors were made of puncheons, hewn on both sides, 'cleeted' together, hung on preposterous wooden hinges, and secured by formidable wooden latches, hewn and fitted with an axe. We were our own architects, builders, masons, cooks, and labourers, and had to labour hard at various kinds of work without the necessary tools. Our cuisine was somewhat extraordinary, and much more meagre in its appointments than that of the principal hotels. Potatoes, ham, bread, and coffee, graced our board, in its best estate. When the ham gave out—as all hams will in the woods—salt pork had to supply its place. The coffee failed, yet there was plenty of very good lake water to supply its place. The bread also failed, yet we had pork and potatoes. Finally, the last bit of pork was cast remorselessly into the frying-pan, and we were reduced to potatoes and salt. In order to have as great a variety as possible, our cook (of whose merits modesty forbids me to speak) served up potatoes boiled, potatoes fried, potatoes broiled, and potatoes raw. Thus we had four kinds. Of the cooking department, and its appointments, as intimated above, it will

not do to enlarge. Suffice it to say, the cooking is done 'as well as circumstances will admit.' Ravenous appetites make up for great deficiency in skill. We cordially recognize the well-known principle, that 'fingers were made before forks,' and are astonished to find to how many uses a jack-knife can be put. Some wooden bowls, paddles, and bark-dishes, were obtained from deserted Sioux 'teepees.' Rough wooden spoons were whittled out, with which soup could be eaten as readily as peas with a two-tined fork. We disdained most of the luxuries of life, its formalities and etiquette, for obvious reasons. Allow me, here, to recommend roughing it in the woods as a certain cure for dyspepsia. No sane man could have seen us, amateur backwoodsmen—who modestly think ourselves tolerable judges of good living—seated on a log, voraciously munching at a slice of fat pork in one hand, and a hot potato in the other, and for a moment doubt this. The weather was unpropitious. For two weeks it was like Niobe, all tears; or as our own backwoods neighbour expressed it, in a less poetic strain, 'I allow it has been right smart rainy for a powerful spell.'"

The growth of St. Paul is marvellous: it is now a city of from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants, has its eight churches, its colleges, gas-works, four daily papers, bankers, and a hundred or more practical lawyers. It is proverbial "if any one wants to get married, attend Miss B.'s school!" The wooing is "done up in quick time":—

"The most expeditious case in which I was especially interested, was that of a young miss of fifteen. One evening as she left the school-room, I noticed a tall six-footer standing at the corner of a vacant lot, who joined her as she passed along. The following day she was not in her accustomed seat, and on the third day she entered for her books, saying, with a happy countenance, that she should 'not be at school any more.'—'Why not?' I inquired. 'Oh, I was married yesterday!' she replied. 'Why did you not acquaint me with your intentions, my dear? This is altogether too great a surprise!'—'I should have done so had I known it myself, but he never asked me until yesterday, and we were married last evening.'—'You have known him well, I presume?'—'I never saw him until the day before. He asked me, and I didn't like to say No, so I am a married woman.'"

The advice of the authoress to all readers, especially fair ones, is, Come to Minnesota!

Mr. Smith's volume contains three years' hard experiences of factory and farm life in America. The author is an honest-hearted man who has fought his way in the world well, is not without a feeling for poetry (though we prefer his prose to his verse), and has told a true tale which will be read with interest.

*A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament, with a New Translation.* By M. M. Kalisch.—*Genesis*, Hebrew and English Edition.—The same, English Edition. (Longman & Co.)

An original commentary on the Book of Genesis, extending to nearly 800 pages, and bearing on its face abundant evidence of research, learning and independence, may well claim more than a few sentences of notice. In many respects Genesis may be regarded as laying the foundation of the whole Old Testament system, and as of more than ordinary importance to the critical student. Accordingly, its interpretation has given rise to many and violent discussions. From the account of the Creation in Gen. i. down to the prophetic blessing of Jacob in ch. xlix. its statements have all been analyzed, criticized, controverted, or defended,—and that with not a little of the *odium theologicum* or *anti-theologicum*.

Dr. Kalisch is favourably known to our readers as the author of a 'Commentary on Exodus' [*vide Athen.* No. 1448], and he has brought to

his present task the same industry which he displayed in his first undertaking. The plan of this volume is simple and clear. Discarding all questions connected with an "Introduction to the Pentateuch," the author furnishes a historical and critical commentary. Occasionally dissertations—on the Creation, the Deluge, the Dead Sea, the Genealogy of Nations, and the History of Babylon and Assyria—are inserted. With reference to the last of these topics, it may well be doubted whether, *à propos* of Gen. x., a brief outline of the Assyrian discoveries, and a chronological view of the monumental history of Assyria and Babylon—however interesting in themselves—are quite in place. But the chief value of this Commentary lies in its philological remarks, and in the ample and learned comparison which the author continually institutes between events recorded in the Old Testament and apparently similar legends current among heathen nations. In the latter respect scarcely anything is left to be desired—in the former, we are much mistaken if Dr. Kalisch's explanations will always command assent. Indeed, not unfrequently they appear singularly arbitrary and unwarranted. Thus the much-controverted passage, Gen. xlix. 10, is rendered: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor the ruler's staff from between his feet—even when they come to Shiloh—and to him shall be the submission of nations." Manifestly, Dr. Kalisch supposes that the passage implies a promise that, even after the separation of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, the sceptre should not wholly depart from the favoured tribe: a prophecy this, which we would scarcely have expected to have been worded in terms so enigmatic. But there are other and insuperable objections to this interpretation. What connexion, it may be asked, is there between *Shiloh* and the separation of Israel from Judah? The conjecture that "the division was accomplished most probably by a public proclamation at Shiloh" is quite unsupported, and exceedingly improbable, since Shiloh entirely declined in importance after the period of the Judges. Besides, the translation of the Hebrew *ad chi* by "even if" or "even when," is wholly unwarrantable. Dr. Kalisch appeals to a similar use of the word *ad* in Gen. xxviii. 15; Ps. cx. 1; cxii. 8. But in neither of these passages can it bear such an interpretation, and our author himself translates the particle in Gen. xxviii. 15. by "until." The expression occurs again in Gen. xxvi. 13; xli. 49; 2 Sam. xxiii. 10; 2 Chron. xxvi. 15, and in all these passages must uniformly be rendered by *until*. Indeed, Dr. Kalisch himself translates it in this manner in the first two of these passages. *Noldius* ('Concord. Particul. Ebr. Chaldaic. Jenæ, 1734') aptly remarks of the version by *quando* or *postquam* ('Annot. et Vind.' p. 927), *ubi enim ad chi quando?* In view of all this, the critical student will feel that this novel interpretation of the passage cannot be founded on so erroneous a philological basis. A similar instance of arbitrariness is the rendering of Gen. vi. 3, by "while he is also flesh," or "when he is still flesh"—for which, despite fair promises, not a particle of evidence is offered. These specimens suffice to show that, however able and excellent in many respects our author's philological remarks, they are not to be implicitly followed, especially when a controverted passage is in question.

The estimate which readers will form of the notes, as contra-distinguished from the philological remarks, will vary with the theological views which they may have adopted. All, however, will agree that condensation would have been possible and desirable, and that many passages of fine writing might safely have been struck



out, as well as repeated lucubrations over the prejudices of others, and asseverations of personal independence. A thoughtful, learned and really independent commentator impresses such convictions on the mind of his readers without having recourse to what to some may appear self-confidence and laudation of one's wares. A sentence or two will explain the general views of Dr. Kalisch on the Book of Genesis. He holds that on many subjects, such as the account of the Creation, of the Deluge, &c. Genesis cannot be reconciled with the results of modern scientific investigation. He goes further, and in opposition to many able scholars (such as the late Hugh Miller) declares it an "ignominious retreat" to assert "that the Bible never endeavours to teach that which the human mind is by itself able to discover; that it therefore in no way intended to give information on the origin of the world, since the natural sciences could by due exertion, without extraneous aid, furnish the necessary knowledge." Notwithstanding this, many, we believe, will continue to hold the opinion that the Book of Genesis was not designed to teach natural science, and that the provinces of theology and geology are quite distinct, and ought to be separately and independently followed. Nor are we prepared to admit that in other respects Dr. Kalisch's statements are so irrefragable as he seems to suppose. His general principle is, that while in its form Genesis partakes of the errors current among Eastern nations—sometimes through the ignorance of the writer, at others designedly—the ideas which it embodies are spiritual and divine. It will be evident that such a view must lead to forced interpretations (as in the history of the Fall), nor, we suspect, will it prove satisfactory or appear consistent either to those who believe in, or to those who reject the idea of the inspiration of the Scriptures.

We are almost sorry to find so many exceptions, the more so as we have carried from the perusal of this Commentary a high opinion of the learning and ability of its author. Every page bears trace of extensive and careful research—the Hebrew lore of the writer is profound and on the whole accurate—his acquaintanceship with classical writers and with ancient history, literature and manners wide, and his statements are decided and frank. Despite its drawbacks, the volume deserves to find a place in every theological library; and in the interest of critical study we express the hope of again meeting Dr. Kalisch in similar fields of investigation.

*Salmon-Casts and Stray Shots, being Fly-Leaves from the Note-Book of John Colquhoun.*  
(Blackwood & Sons.)

HERE is another pleasant brother of the rod and gun occupying his leisure hours, as he has previously done in 'The Moor and the Loch,' by narrating his experiences, angling for public favour, and successfully hitting the object at which he aims. In all books like the one before us, there is a similarity of matter and manner, varied only by the larger or less amount of incident and by the difference of skill displayed in the narration. In most cases the hali-eutical literature is one of considerable pleasantness. The self-complacency of the authors, who take their calling for one which is above all other vocations or amusements of mankind,—the grave conviction of each sportsman that whatever is to be done his way of doing it is the best,—the unalterable good-humour,—the healthiness of tone,—the moderate and salubrious jollity,—and the anecdotes, more or less coloured, of flood and field,—all these matters combined go well to the making up of a book over which sportsmen may spend

a useful, and general readers an agreeable, hour. Mr. Colquhoun discourses as much to pleasant purpose as the pleasantest and most skilful of his brethren,—in proof of which assertion we cannot do better than cite a few passages from many that illustrate his salmon-casts and his stray shots. Mr. Colquhoun is not sanguine as to the success of those who are attempting to artificially breed salmon in Scottish rivers hitherto unfrequented by that king among fish. In connexion with this he has an amusing trait in allusion to an endeavour to supplant the well-known breed of "Scotch Nightingales"—

"Salmon anglers are regarding with much interest the artificial propagation of salmon in the Tay and other rivers where the experiment is being tried; but whether the increase will ever reward the trouble of raising them, has yet to be proved. Should the plan fully succeed, it will no doubt be adopted in all our first-class salmon rivers. To stock a stream originally destitute of this fish, would be a signal triumph; and some people are even sanguine enough to attempt it. I rather think they are expecting too much, and that—like the effort of my late patriotic grandfather, Sir John Sinclair, to enliven the Caithness muirs with nightingale music—after the first migration the fish will come back no more to a stream which their previous neglect showed to be unsuitable to their habits. Sir John's plan was excellent, *had it only succeeded*. He employed London bird-fanciers to procure nightingale eggs, and Caithness shepherds to find the nests of the equally soft-billed robin-redbreast. The London eggs soon displaced the Caithness ones, and robin carefully hatched and reared the embryo melodists. In summer, numbers of young nightingales were seen about the bushes, but at the autumn migration they disappeared, never to return."

From salmon and nightingales turn we to "Men," not *men* generally, but to the terrible dignitaries so-called, who in the northern parts of Scotland constitute themselves the judges of their ministers, and who, with as small an amount of general knowledge as they have of divinity, presume to set their baneful mark on any "clergyman" whom they disapprove, with the sure conviction that, after such a branding, the people will refuse to attend that minister's service. Oh, restive and earnest, eager and uneasy young curates, whose mild anger is awakened when bishops gently hint at faults and almost pray for your amendment,—think, young gentlemen, what you would be, and how sorely your meekness would have been tried, if, in place of signing the Thirty-nine Articles and submitting to episcopal ordination, you had subscribed to the Westminster Confession, received the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and had known of no other church government and discipline but those connected with elders, kirk sessions, presbyteries, provincial synods, and general assemblies! Here is a Friday's scene, at which Mr. Colquhoun was present, for a certain keeper would not attend him to the Lochs till the "Men's Service" was concluded:—

"The tent was pitched in a secluded spot, beside a little brook among the hills. A large primitive congregation surrounded the young Highland minister, who, with violent gesture and defiant tone, was fiercely shouting a Gaelic exhortation. Before him sat 'the Men,' in full camlet canonicals. Only two had the cotton hood; the rest wore red or brown scratch-wigs, which so enhanced their natural or assumed gravity, as to be perfectly grotesque. They were considerably above middle age, though not very old. The most prominent was the best specimen. He concluded with a prayer in a low tone, and was really a prepossessing old man. His neighbour on the right was a truculent fellow, whose red swollen face too plainly intimated that neat whisky was the spirit that oftenest moved him; while he on the left, with a

fiery red wig and sharp-cut features, had that sinister expression of sly cunning, so especially repulsive, and most frequently found among the lower orders. They appeared to sit in judgment on the preacher; and you could almost read in their critical faces that they thought him 'a fine lad, if he had experience.' The women were mostly dressed in cloak, hood, and coif, which added to the simple effect of the whole; and when the nasal Gaelic psalm rose from the heathery brae, it was, barring 'the Men,' almost sublime. After the congregation broke up and the three ministers descended from the tent, they, like good schoolboys, sheepishly shook hands with all their masters, 'the Men' in turn. None of the ministers under 'the Men's' surveillance wear either gown or bands. Popish vestiges themselves, they call the gown and bands Popish in a minister, and are jealous, I suppose, of this infringement on the prerogative of camlet and scratch-wig! A northern presentee to a church took his revenge on going South, by mounting bands as a flag of triumph, and never doffing them till he reached the end of his journey at Dunkeld. Another less fortunate aspirant for bands supplied their place at the 'trial' sermon, by pinning his Crimean medal outside his gown, to enlist the sympathy of his audience. That the bands have some mysterious power, a late Free Church professor fully proved, and fairly owned. For, when preaching in the Isle of May, seeing the lighthouse-keeper's wife completely overcome, he asked what part of the discourse had touched her feelings. 'It's the baands, sir—it's the baands; I hae na seen them sin' I was a lassie.' Publish it not in the North—tell it not to 'the Men'!"

With all the vigilance of these extremely offensive and inevitable "Men," the people are not more clean in spirit or in body than folks ecclesiastically cared-for after another fashion. The guid boddies at Stornaway seem to be pre-eminently dirty:—

"The whole fishing-village—to borrow a phrase from one of themselves—seemed 'indulging in dirt.' The herring-fishers bad enough; the women curers worst, if possible. They brought to my mind the predicament of an Edinburgh clergyman (always particularly neat and trim in his own attire), when an applicant for marriage presented himself in the most disgusting figure that ever darkened his study door. 'When is it to take place?'—'Directly, sir.'—'You mean after you have cleaned yourself?'—(Looking down at himself with evident satisfaction). 'Och, I'm weel enough.'—'You could'n't be married in such a dirty state.'—'Me dirty! What if ye saw his!'"

Well that was unclean sincerity, at all events. What surprises us, however, is to find miserable shams amid the divine magnificence of nature, and intelligent men stamping them with approval. Here is an instance:—

"Hearing from our dinner company that there was a real live hermit in the neighbouring grounds of Sir James Matheson, we had the curiosity to visit his cell. He was a more favourable specimen than his better-known brother anchorite of the Holy Loch. At the cave among the rocks, a short distance from his house, with his sheep-dog 'Lassie' at his foot, the gentle old man was seated. His white beard and contented expression harmonized exactly with the stillness around. His only trouble appeared to be the moustache, which annoyed him when 'supping his kale.' Looking earnestly at mine, he inquired if his would grow out the same way when they were 'lang.' Upon my saying there was a kind of pomatum would set them right, he was eager to find out whether the doctors sold it. We had a sight of his little library of Gaelic books, and a draught out of his spring well. On returning to the town, Sir James's ferryman civilly offered to row us across the river, and when we told him the hermit's trouble—'He gets three shillings a-week for that beard o' his; he may weel buy the sauve for his mistachies.' That hermit is an excellent idea; he is such a perfect finish to the rocky scene, and a peep at his quiet life might calm for a moment the most turbulent votary of this noisy world."

—Which we beg leave to doubt. The ferryman

better understood the worthlessness of such a mountebank amid the everlasting hills than Mr. Colquhoun. Fancy a used-up *roué* finding even temporary peace of mind from contemplating a mock hermit perplexed with the growth of his "mistachies," and only submitting to these impediments to the supping of his kale, for the consideration of three shillings a week!

Mr. Colquhoun has much to say about his dexterity and success in the excellent sport of shooting foxes! There are few sportsmen more to the south who will read this portion of his attractive volume without feelings of angry impatience; for however necessary it may be to get rid of foxes among the mountains, the idea of shooting them outright, when they might be preserved and sent southward to die terrible deaths for the pastime of lords and gentles, will cause many a wrathful emotion in the bosoms of these illustrious hunters.

We conclude with bringing down a brace of anecdotes which are highly creditable to the beasts who are the heroines of the respective stories:—

"A party of seal-shooters, last summer, placed one of their number on a narrow point of rock surrounded by deep water. As there was nothing to hide him, he stood bolt upright, expecting a stray chance at a passing seal. When his companions had rowed away, they were followed by a large seal, which all of a sudden spied the solitary being on the rock. Instantly wheeling about, it made for him at its utmost speed. His friends, suspecting the monster, shouted to warn him, but he thought they only meant to apprise him of a fine chance; he therefore allowed it to come quite close, and coolly shot it dead. It was a female in defence of her young, and had he failed in his aim, she would most likely have toppled him over the narrow ledge, and drowned him in the deep water. He said, that if he had known his risk, he would in all probability have missed."

The second story is more spiced with humour:—

"For courage and devotion to his chief, this pointer might have matched a Forty-five clansman; but, like the old Highlander, I once saw him show evident signs of superstition. When ranging a grass field he pointed a hare, which soon moved from her form, rearing herself on hind legs straight as a small gate-post. The dog at once showed evident signs of uneasiness, by breaking his statue-like position, looking over his shoulder for advice, and twitching his tail most nervously. But when 'puss,' pursuing her advantage, actually paced ten yards towards him, erect as a drill-sergeant, he fairly turned tail, and, with every sign of terror, took shelter behind his master. There were several witnesses besides myself to this reversal of nature—viz., the hare pursuing the dog. Most likely her young were near."

Poor Puss! Her sagacity reminds us of the fragment of a line in the 'Truculentus' of Plautus,—"*pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia!*" With this illustration of her droll wisdom, we close Mr. Colquhoun's sporting records, every page of which has its peculiar and varied attractions.

*The Second Vision of Daniel: a Paraphrase in Verse.* By the Earl of Carlisle. (Longman & Co.)

THE interpretation of Biblical prophecy, and the solution of its enigmatic pages by the light of current events, is a task which has tempted the wit of a few wise—and more than a few unwise—men of past and present times. Sir Isaac Newton, in the decline of life, gave himself up to this study,—and a popular divine of our day has determined the date of unfulfilled prophecy so exactly that, we regret to learn from common report, that the lease of his house has only ten years to run, being terminable with the end of the world, or the summer quarter of 1868. The accomplished nobleman whose name is affixed to this booklet has in no spirit of dogmatism, but by way of entering a protest against

Mr. Buckle, applied himself to the Book of Daniel, the eighth chapter of which he has paraphrased in verse, as being suitable to the period which has produced so remarkable a development as the Author of 'Civilization.' Lord Carlisle, indeed, does not, nor can we, undertake to decide whether Mr. Buckle be one of the "transgressors come to the full," prophesied of in a certain verse of the chapter:—readers will of course form their own conclusion. The paraphrase thus opens, after the manner of Pope's version of Virgil's 'POLLIO,' smoothly and fluently:—

In that still hour, when the declining sun  
Gilded the towers of mighty Babylon,  
While from Belshazzar's hall upon the breeze  
Came fitful strains of festal harmonies,  
Apart to Israel's God I watch'd, and wept,  
Till peace came o'er my spirit, and I slept.  
Rapt in the vision of my mystic dream,  
I stood by clear Ulat's royal stream,  
Where Susa's glittering palaces record  
Th' unnumber'd trophies of the Persian sword.  
Round Cyrus, call'd of Judah's God, behold  
The silken Lydian pour his hoarded gold!  
Thron'd 'mid the circuit of her hundred gates,  
Imperial Babylon her victor waits:  
Flush'd with mad pride, behold Cambyeses run  
To the far chambers of the western sun!  
Yet from that West in turn more fierce alarms  
Rouse the pale East to unexpected arms;  
He comes, by gifted eye descried afar,  
Monarch of men, and Thunderbolt of war!  
Through the cleft air with lightning leap he springs  
O'er subject Provinces, and suppliant Kings.

The destruction of Persian and Grecian empire follows, or—allegorically speaking—the conflict of the ram and the goat, and the breaking of the great horn. Then arise the four kingdoms:—

With feeblery away, from these great obsequies,  
Four scepter'd dynasties together rise:  
This, o'er their native Macedon bears sway,  
And Greece's silver isles and shores obey;  
This, rules o'er many a tempest-batter'd race,  
From rich Bithynia to the steeps of Thrace;  
This, as o'er Carmel breathes the fragrant gale,  
Gathers the spices of each Syrian vale;  
This, sees the Nile his bounteous vest expand,  
And clothe with plenty Afric's glowing sand.  
'Mid the dim twilight of declining power,  
They all th' allotted space, and hide th' appointed hour.

Here is the dilemma of the little horn:—"The king of fierce countenance and understanding dark sentences," supposed to be Antiochus Epiphanes, one of the Caesars, the Sultan, Napoleon the First, and, by very modern interpreters, Napoleon the Third.—

The lab'ring centuries in long career  
Wave their dark web of woe and age of fear;  
The days of Rome's long glories wax and wane,  
The vex'd earth moans beneath her guilty reign:  
E'en at that hour, in Mecca's rocky cell,  
The Warrior-Prophet frames his wizard spell,  
Cons the dark sentence, and the mystic lore,  
Then bids the nations tremble, and adore.  
O'er all the slumb'ring myriads burst afar  
The flashes of the Moslem scimitar;  
The turban'd hordes of Arab advance,  
Urge the fleet barb, and hurl th' unerring lance.  
'Mid Egypt's temples, and o'er Barca's sands,  
Copt, Moor, and Goth, uplift submissive hands:  
On Xeres' bank, and Andalusia's plain,  
Covers all the recent chivalry of Spain:  
Wealth sits enthron'd 'mid Cordova's high towers,  
And Science dwells in soft Granada's bowers.

There are religious beauty and feeling in these verses, which linger in the memory:—

Damascus, loveliest scene on mortal soil!  
Where perfum'd gales from Lebanon descend,  
And Pharpar's streams with clear Abana blend.  
Thou, too, fair Zion's consecrated hill,  
Kedron's scant brook, and lone Sileam's rill,  
Haunts of my Saviour, footsteps of my God,  
Down to the dust by new Blasphemers trod!  
Where Bethlehem nursed Creation's lowly Lord,  
Hark! the fierce shout, "The Koran or the Sword!"  
In warlike pomp the haughty Emirs ride  
By the still hamlets on Gennesareth's side,  
And crafty seers proclaim a heav'n of guilt,  
Where the pure blood of Calvary was spilt.

How far Dr. Arnold was right in doubting altogether the authenticity of the Book of Daniel, corroborated, as it is, by a strong independent testimony in the New Testament, is open to question; but however ominous the analogies of present events may appear, and readily acknowledging the law of a general Divine agency in them, we are not curious as to particulars, nor anxious to be withdrawn from "that which before us lies in daily life," as Milton well says, "our prime wisdom."

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Answer to Mr. Lund's Attack on Mr. Todhunter.* (Cambridge, Palmer.)—Mr. Todhunter's answer is to the same purport as our criticism on Mr. Lund's attack; with this exception, that he does not seem to admit that he ought to have mentioned the use he had made of Wood's work. His answer on this point is in two heads:—First, that Wood is so well known that any use made of him would at once be recognized; secondly, that the omission was out of consideration for Mr. Lund, the editor of Wood's work. Mr. Todhunter did not wish to appear eager to appropriate to himself, at Mr. Lund's expense, the advantage which would arise from the use of such a well-known name. Wood's matter being now public property, it may well be that the less other books proclaim their use of it the better for the current editions of the very work itself: and so far Mr. Todhunter has shown that he has not only acted for Mr. Lund's probable advantage, but also with intention. But the first point addresses itself only to those who know Wood's work and have access to Mr. Todhunter's. Suppose a person already in possession of Wood, and who dislikes Wood's method, or finds it difficult: in either case he may wish to see a new exposition; and any writer who frequently repeats Wood should let him know what he has to expect. The world at large is to be considered as well as Mr. Lund. In truth, Mr. Todhunter is wrong as to the suppression of Wood's name, however free from wrong motive he may be, as we do not doubt he is. Such a suppression cannot be justified at all points: like the key in 'Bluebeard,' the very washing of one side brings out the stain on the other. There is, as already hinted, a lax view of such things at Cambridge. A writer of that University sold the copyright of his own work to another, who thereupon made some additions, and published it under his own name, forgetting that he had no right to put those who had bought the first book to the risk of buying a second copy of the same book. It may be true that undergraduates seldom buy two books on one subject: but there is a world out of Cambridge.

*The Act of the High Commission Court within the Diocese of Durham.* (Published for the Surtees Society.)—The Dean and Chapter of Durham possess two volumes of the proceedings of the branch of the High Commission Court which took cognizance of cases in that diocese, and these supply the matter of the present publication. The subject has something more than an antiquarian interest attached to it, as we doubt not that many of those "children of a larger growth" who delight to play at mediævalism in the present day still sigh over the good old times when a man could be punished for expressing an opinion that he had heard seven errors in one sermon, or speaking disrespectfully of a clergyman. We, on the other hand, who consider that seven errors is by no means a remarkably large number for one discourse and have an objection to standing in a white sheet, think that the perusal of this record of what the clergy did when power was committed to them, may have a wholesome effect even in the nineteenth century. In the Appendix much information as to the practice of the Court is collected, and we have a narrative of the proceedings against one Peter Smart wherein the mode of warfare adopted by the Barings, the Westons and Liddells of the seventeenth century is set forth. The work is edited with care and ability by Mr. Longstaffe.

*Preachers and Preaching.* By Henry Christmas, M.A. (Lay.)—Though unambitious in aim, this little work is full of pertinent and sensible remarks on a recognized but unsatisfied want of the age. How to create a soul beneath the ribs of orthodoxy Mr. Christmas does not indeed propose to inquire, but significantly introduces his readers to many dead and some living preachers, who yet speak as if they had a soul. From the first and second centuries down to the nineteenth, the author follows the current of preaching, pursuing it in all its mystical bends and eccentric windings, until at last it seems to descend, throwing up large smoke columns. At this point it may be said of preaching as of the Zambesi—"Nobody knows whence it

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comes and whither it goes." The epoch of Tertullian is the first age of preaching; the epoch of Spurgeon the last. From the rhetorical to the funny, history has to take a hop, step and jump. The principal points and topics reached in the interval are the sermons of Chrysostom, Basil, Hooker, Taylor, Barrow, Hall and Irving. The great representative preachers, it will be seen, are not discussed: Bourdaloue is just named, but not the slightest mention is made of Leo, Dominic, Oechino, Vieyra, Luther, Chillingworth, Atterbury and Channing;—of the preachers of our own time whom Mr. Christmas illustrates and commends, are Mr. Dale, whose sermons display ability; Mr. Wilmott, who is full of grace and pathos; Dr. Cumming, "whose ability is unquestioned," but "who hardly does himself justice"; and Mr. Bellow, "the greatest orator that has appeared since Irving." Respecting the eloquence of Dr. Guthrie not a word is said; and little allusion is made to such preachers as Stanley and Martineau and Maurice, and two great American names, Huntingdon and Beecher, uncanonical preachers for the most part. With these omissions, and on account of one or two excellent practical chapters relative to manner and the management of the voice, Mr. Christmas's book merits commendation.

*Memoir of Captain M. M. Hammond, Rifle Brigade.* (Nisbet).—Captain Hammond was a brave and good soldier, who fell, sword-in-hand, while gallantly leading his company into the Redan. The biography, which proceeds from the hand of a brother, narrates the story of the gallant soldier's school-days, lays before the public his religious feelings and opinions at different times and in different parts of the world where his regiment might happen to be stationed, and reveals the letters which he wrote up to the time of his death. A copy of the inscription which his family has erected to his memory on the wall of a certain little country church, and twenty-two pages of testimonial letters written by Captain Hammond's friends, are also communicated to the reader. In our opinion, the little vignette of cloud and storm passing up the ravine of Sebastopol, and seen, in the rain and wind, a broken heap of stones with a cross, far more simply and touchingly tell all that needs to be told about Captain Hammond.

We have received the *Preliminary Report of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Best Mode of Distributing the Sewage of Towns and applying it to Beneficial and Profitable Uses*, together with Mr. William Haywood's *Report to the Honourable Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London upon the Ventilation of Sewers*.—To a kindred class of subjects belong *Health for the Million*, a volume of instruction and suggestions, by the Author of 'How to make Home Happy';—*The Mortality of the British Army*, a practical commentary by Dr. Guy;—*Prophylaxis for the Million for the Prevention of Disease and Dropsy*, by Horatio Goodday;—and *The Thermal Springs of Tepelitz*, a homeopathic sketch, by S. Perutz.—Descriptive or recommendatory of certain localities are—*Key to Every Place in Canada, How to get to it and where to stop*, by S. W. Silvers;—*Emigration Guide to Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and the Canadas*;—*Letter of a Canadian Merchant on the Prospects of British Shipping in Connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada*;—*Summary of the Report on the Survey of the Isthmus of Darien*, by Lionel Gisborne;—*On the Present State of Egypt*, compiled from the *Unpublished Journals of Recent Travellers*, a lecture by Archbishop Whately;—and *A Brief Account of Hindustan*, slight but painstaking.—Bearing upon India we have two other tracts—*A President in Council the Best Government for India, and Hints on the Reorganization of the Indian Army*, by an English Officer.—*France or England* is the title of certain "Russian comments on the attempt of the 14th of January," by Mr. Alexander Herzen; and *Life of Dr. Bernard*, by Lancet, a biographical sketch, suggested by the circumstances of the political trial.—The treatise, by Henri Lutheroth, *Russia and the Jesuits, from 1772 to 1820*, "principally from unpublished documents," has been translated and published in England.—From America we have *Letters to the*

*President on the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Union, and its Effects as witnessed in the Condition of the People and the State*, by H. C. Carey.—To this list it is unnecessary to add more than the titles of the following: *A Treatise on Light, Visions and Clouds*, comprising *A Theory upon entirely New Principles*, by Thomas Brett;—*Banking and other Joint-Stock Companies, How to make them Sure, Safe and Profitable*;—Mr. Glaisher's interesting pamphlet *On the Meteorological and Physical Effects of the Solar Eclipse of March 15th, 1858*;—and Mr. Ruskin's *Notes on some of the Principal Pictures exhibited in the Rooms of the Royal Academy*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Asplen's Trip to Killarney and the South of Ireland, 1860, 6s. 6d. cl.  
Asplen's The Age, a Colloquial Satire, post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.  
Bible, The Pictorial Expository Family, by Campbell, 12s. mor.  
Bourcier's Eight Months' Campaigning against the Sepoys, 7s. 6d.  
Capel's Beau Beret, and other Tales, 8s. 1s. 6d. 6d.  
Capgrave's Book of Illustrious Heroes, tr. by Hingston, 10s. 6d.  
Capgrave, Liber de Illustribus Heroibus, ed. by Hingston, 5s. 6d.  
Children's Bible Picture Book, 2 vols., royal 18mo. 5s. 6d.  
Church of England Magazine, Vol. 44, Jan. to June, 1858, 3s. 6d.  
Companion to Charwood Forest, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Crofton's School of Mechanics, new ed. 1860, 8s. 2s. 6d. cl.  
De Lamouroux, Marie-Thérèse, a Biography, fr. the French, 1s. 6d.  
Direy and Foggo's English Grammar, 18mo. 3s. 6d.  
Dre's Manual of Grammar, 18mo. 1s. 6d.  
Drury's Homœopathic Treatment of Accidents, royal 18mo. 2s. 6d.  
Edwards's Personal Adventures in Rohildou, 8s. post 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Gray's History of Rome for Young Persons, 2nd ed. 18mo. 5s. 6d.  
Joss. Almond in the Rough Shell, fr. the German, by Mrs. Fane, 2s.  
Hawkers and Street Dealers, by Felix Folio, 2nd ed. 18mo. 1s. 6d.  
Hillworth; or, Omissions Rectified, 8s. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Hoddy's Book of Temperance, new ed. 1860, 1s. 6d. cl.  
Illustrated London News (The), Vol. 32, Jan. to June, 1858, 12s. cl.  
Jefferson's Novels & Novellists, from 1811 to Victoria, 3 vols. 21s.  
Johnson's School Atlas of General Geography, new ed. 8vo. 5s.  
Johnson's School Atlas of Classical Geography, new ed. 12s. 6d.  
Kelly's (Alderman) Life, by Fell, 3rd edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d. sewed.  
Kilby's The Bundle of Sticks, or Love and Hate, 8vo. 8s. 2s. 6d.  
Lindley's Descriptive Botany, 8vo. 1s. sewed.  
Metcalf's History of German Literature, post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Müller's German Classics, 4th to 18th century, Translations, 12s.  
Notes and Queries, Second Series, Vol. 6, Jan. to June, 1858, 10s. 6d.  
Orme's Roger Miller; or, Heroism in Humble Life, new ed. 3s.  
Recollections of Mrs. Hester Thrale, Court, Miller, 2s. 6d.  
Rhinda's Class Book of Elementary Geography, 1s. 3d. cl. sewed.  
Rumour, by the Author of 'Charles Acheson', 3 vols. 21s. 6d. cl.  
Schimmelpenninck's (Mary Anne) Life, ed. by Hankin, 3 vols. 12s.  
Stanford's Paris Guide, new edition, 1860, 8vo. 8s. 2s. 6d. cl.  
St. James, the Liturgy of, edited by Neale, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Tegetmeyer's Manual of Domestic Economy, 4th edition, 1s. 6d. cl.  
Unie Huxton, by the Author of 'Sketches of Irish Character', 2s.  
Williams's Observations on Money, Credit, and Paucity, 6d. sewed.  
American Imports.  
Herzog's Theological Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Hunt's Lives of American Merchants, 3 vols. 8vo. 25s. cl.  
Perry's (E.) Battle Roll: Descriptions of Memorable Battles, 25s.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

THE papers of the week announce the death, on the 17th, of S. Astley Dunham, LL.D., with whose name the public were familiar but a few years since, and whose works will long survive. There was always a mystery about this unfortunate gentleman. He flashed upon the public, and startled even the learned. Dr. Southey, we know, spoke of his knowledge as marvellous, and that, too, in a department where Southey himself was considered especially informed—the history of the Middle Ages. His 'History of Spain and Portugal' won the admiration of distinguished Spanish scholars; and we have heard learned Spaniards speak with amazement of the great original research by which it was distinguished—not to be surpassed even by their own standard historians. Yet as he came suddenly upon the public so he as suddenly disappeared; and we fear the general public will only learn that he was lately amongst us on now hearing of his death.

Mrs. Loudon, whose death we briefly announced last week, was the daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq., of Kitwell House, near Birmingham, who, having speculated largely in land and been obliged to mortgage his property, suffered so greatly from the return to cash payments which happened shortly before his death, that his daughter, at the age of twenty-five, found herself an orphan dependent on her own exertions for support. In 1826 Miss Webb came up to London, and resolved to try her talents in literature. With a courage and fortitude remarkable in a girl brought up in the country, she struggled through the trials consequent on her friendless and precarious position in the great metropolis. Miss Webb wrote at first principally in periodical literature, but in 1827 she published 'The Mummy,' which passed through several editions, and secured her a name. This novel, which was original and clever, purposed to represent the condition of England in the year 2126, and amongst the various inventions and improvements mentioned as having been brought into practical use (many of which have now

come to pass) was the steam-plough. Mr. Loudon, the well-known botanist, who was interested in agricultural pursuits, struck with this suggestion, desired to become acquainted with the author of 'The Mummy,' which acquaintance ended in their marriage. During the first years of her married life Mrs. Loudon assisted her husband in the preparation of his works, but wrote little on her own account; when, however, his affairs became deeply embarrassed owing to the publication of the 'Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum'—a work which, when complete, left a debt of 10,000*l.* upon it, and which, as publishers were unwilling to undertake the risk, Mr. Loudon published on his own account,—Mrs. Loudon once more put forth her energy and talent, and for many years supported her family by her own labours. Her works were now principally on botanical subjects, of which 'The Ladies' Flower Garden,' in six quarto volumes, 'The Amateur Gardener's Calendar,' 'The Ladies' Country Companion,' 'Botany for Ladies,' 'Gardening for Ladies,' 'British Wild Flowers,' and 'The Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden,' were the principal. Most of these works have been extremely popular, and they are all interesting and useful. 'The Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden' has been through seven large editions, and had a circulation of more than 20,000 copies. Mrs. Loudon's last literary labour was preparing a new edition of that and 'The Amateur Gardener's Calendar,' both of which were completed shortly before her death. Many of Mrs. Loudon's books were published since Mr. Loudon's decease, and she has also prepared new editions of several of Mr. Loudon's works, and written several interesting works on natural history for young people, which we have not enumerated in the foregoing list. During the last few years of her life, Mrs. Loudon's health, which had always been delicate, and which was at last quite worn out by her mental labour, gave way, and she was unequal to the exertion of producing fresh works. She enjoyed a pension of 100*l.* a year from the Consolidated Fund, and now leaves one only child, Miss Agnes Loudon—a young lady honourably known for her skill and service in that very difficult branch of literary art, the production of wise and useful books for the young. We should be glad to hear that our literary Chancellor of the Exchequer had continued the small pension to the daughter of Mrs. Loudon.

The death of Mr. Bartley, the meritorious actor, and good and intelligent man, who retired from the stage some five years ago, is among the losses of the week. He will be commemorated in theatrical biographies as one whose style and studies belonged to the great days of English acting, and who, though not original, kept a place of honour in the first rank of second-rate artists. The length of his public services may be implied from the fact that his name is in the original cast of 'The Honey-moon.' He was associated with many managements, and aided by his wife (known in her maiden days as Miss Smith) secured a competent fortune. Since Mr. Bartley ceased to act, he has been more than once before the public as a reader—his elocution having that old-fashioned finish (if, also, formality) which is too much disdained now-a-days. His circle of friends was a large and honourable one, and during the closing years of his life he had need of friendly ministry—his lot having been to survive wife, son and daughter.

In the biographical notice of the late Dawson Turner, Esq., which appeared last week, it is stated, "says a relative of the deceased naturalist and antiquary, "that he became, at the death of his father, 'the possessor of immense wealth,' and again, that the celebrated 'Historia Furcorum,' of which he was the author, was a work which 'none but an ardent lover of science, with a princely fortune at his command, could have accomplished.' So far is the above from being the case, that Mr. Turner inherited nothing of any consequence, and began his career, both as a scientific and literary man and as a man of business, with nothing but a good education, good introduction, indomitable energy and industry, and so remarkable a constitution, that for very many years of his long life he never allowed himself more than four hours' sleep

in the twenty-four. The 'Historia Fucorum' required no great outlay of money, owing mainly to the fact of the drawings for the plates having been executed by members of his family, and chiefly by his son-in-law, now Sir W. Hooker. Mr. Turner realized an average income as a partner in Messrs. Gurney & Co.'s Branch Bank established at Great Yarmouth, to the business of which he assiduously devoted himself for upwards of half a century, allowing his long mornings and evenings alone to literature and science. A large share of his income was expended during the whole period in his favourite pursuits, especially to illustrating the antiquities of Norfolk, and he had besides a large family to educate and support. Again, Mr. Turner's library and almost unrivalled private collection of autographs, drawings, etchings, &c., including the celebrated copy of 'Bloomfield's Norfolk,' were not, as stated, sold in 1853 (when, however, his paintings were sold), but were retained by him to the last and bequeathed to his family."

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Aimé Bonpland.

Berlin, 12th July, 1858.

AWARE of the deep sympathy felt for me by many of my friends, in my great distress at the death of my beloved, noble friend and travelling companion, Bonpland, I have considered it my duty to publish at any rate a short preliminary communication on the subject, for which I am indebted to the friendly zeal of Dr. Lallemand (author of an important work on the diseases of Europeans in tropical climates). This accomplished man, thinking thereby to give me pleasure, after leaving the Imperial Austrian Expedition on board the frigate Novara, undertook a journey in February last from Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande, and from thence, by Porto Alegre and the former Jesuit Missions, to San Borja, where he erroneously supposed that Bonpland was still residing, as he had since the year 1831. I am in possession of two letters of Dr. Lallemand: one from San Borja, on the Uruguay, dated the 10th of April; another, written from the Villa de Uruguaiana, on the 19th of April 1858, after having conversed with Bonpland at Santa Anna:—

"Whilst at San Borja," writes Dr. Lallemand, "I resided with an intimate friend of Bonpland, the vicar Gay, in whose company I visited the formerly well-kept garden of the botanist, but which is now desolate and overgrown. M. Gay had received the last letter from Bonpland towards the end of the year 1857. Subsequently news was received of his serious illness. Letters written with a view to learn the state of his health remained unanswered, and in spite of the short distance it was still uncertain at San Borja whether I should find your travelling companion alive. Bonpland had left San Borja in the year 1853, to reside on his larger estate at Santa Anna, where he long occupied himself in cultivating orange-trees of his own planting. The residence of the old man of science (in the Estancia of Santa Anna) consists of two large cottages, the mud walls of which are secured by bamboo poles and a few beams on the thatch. Both cottages have doors, but no windows, as the light is admitted by the crevices between the bamboo supports of the wall. I was received in a hearty and friendly manner. In spite of the deep lines which a stirring life had imprinted upon the beloved countenance, the eye was still piercing, clear, and full of expression. Spirited conversation, commenced by himself, seemed to weary him much, and he suffered much from chronic rheumatism of the bladder. The privations which he so wonderfully imposes on himself are not in consequence of want or necessary retrenchment, but rather of long habit, great self-command, and characteristic individuality. The Government of Corrientes has presented him with an estate worth 10,000 Spanish piastres,—he also enjoys a pension of 3,000 francs per annum from the French Government. He has always practised as a physician, with the most perfect disinterestedness. He is universally respected,—greatly prefers, however, solitude, and especially avoids those who come to

him for advice and assistance. His scientific zeal remains unabated; his collections and manuscripts are deposited at Corrientes, where he has founded a national museum. On the following morning I found him considerably weaker. The night had been a painful one. I earnestly entreated him to tell me if I could in any way be of service to him, but it was with me as with all his friends,—'he was in no need of assistance.' I took leave of him with a sorrowful heart. How gladly would I have prevailed on him to return to the civilized world! But I felt with him, that his time was past. He belongs to the first period of the nineteenth century, not to the second. It appeared to me that your friend was himself affected when I took both his wrinkled hands in mine to bid him adieu. Those who surround him have found his powers failing him much during the last three months. Perhaps the old man experienced the same feelings at parting as myself, who would probably be the last messenger of European birth sent to him from afar off into this wilderness, to express to him in the name of Science all the reverence, love, and thankfulness which is due to him. I mounted my horse and galloped in a northern direction, across the green plains. No path directed me; I was disturbed by no guide; I was alone, with my mournful thoughts on Bonpland sinking into the grave."

How happy was the last letter which I received from Bonpland, from Corrientes, dated the 7th of June, 1857:—

"J'irai," said he, "porter mes collections et mes manuscrits moi-même à Paris, pour les déposer au Muséum. Mon voyage en France ne sera que très court; je retournerai à mon S. Ana, où je passe une vie tranquille et heureuse. C'est là que je veux mourir, et où mon tombeau se trouvera à l'ombre des arbres nombreux que j'ai plantés. Que je serais heureux, cher Humboldt, de te revoir encore une fois et de renouveler nos souvenirs communs. Le mois d'août prochain, le 28, je compléterai ma 84ème année, et j'ai trois (4) ans de moins que toi. Il vient de mourir dans cette province un homme de 107 ans. Quelle perspective pour deux voyageurs qui ont passé leur 80ème année!"

This joyous letter, almost expressing a longing for life, contrasts wonderfully with the mournful description of Dr. Lallemand's visit. In Monte Video (according to Mr. von Tschudi) it was believed that Bonpland had died at San Borja, on the 29th of May, but without further particulars. On the 18th of April Lallemand conversed with him at Santa Anna. On the 19th of May his death was denied at Porto Alegre. There is, therefore, still hope that the younger of the two has not been the first summoned away. At such great distances uncertainty is often unfortunately long continued, as evidence the anxiety on account of Edward Vogel in Central Africa and Adolph Schlagintweit in Central Asia.

ALEXANDER V. HUMBOLDT.

Belvedere, Mauritius, June 7.

WHILST engaged of late in revising for publication in a connected form my various communications to the scientific world relative to the River Nile, as a portion of the results of my journey into Abyssinia, I have had the good fortune to discover the true position of the city of Ptolemais Theron, founded on the shores of the Red Sea in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus; and as this discovery cannot fail to be interesting to many readers of the *Athenæum*, I have to request room in the columns of that journal for the present communication respecting it.

The process of identification is very simple. We have only to place in juxtaposition two descriptions of the spot, written at an interval of nearly 2,000 years: the one by Artemidorus of Ephesus, as preserved to us by Strabo, the other by Captains Moresby and Elwon of the Indian Navy, in their 'Sailing Directions for the Red Sea.'

The former writer, after describing two mountains, called The Bulls, from their resemblance to those animals, then further towards the south another mountain on which was a temple of Isis, built by Sesostris, and next an island planted with olive-trees, proceeds thus:—"This is followed by

the city Ptolemais, near the hunting-grounds of the elephants, founded by Eumedes, who was sent by Philadelphus to the hunting-ground. He inclosed, without the knowledge of the inhabitants, a kind of peninsula with a ditch and wall; and by his courteous address gained over those who were inclined to obstruct the work, and instead of enemies made them his friends."—B. xvi. c. iv. § 7; *Hamilton and Falconer's Translation*, Vol. iii. p. 194.

The officers of the Indian Navy, who surveyed this portion of the Red Sea beginning from the south and going northwards, after stating that between Ras Shakkul and Ras Assease the coast forms a deep bay, and that two or three miles west of Ras Shakkul are the two Amarat Islands, low and sandy, continue in the following terms:—"Between these and the cape-land is a passage to Ageeg Seggeer, a small island in the bottom of the bay, bearing S.W. by W., 6½ miles from Ras Shakkul. This island, with a small tongue of land to the westward of it, forms an anchorage in 5 or 4 fathoms; and half a mile from the beach are some wells dug in the sand, containing brackish water in the dry season. About one mile from the beach, in the direction of Quoin Hill, are some remarkable ruins, in a straight narrow line, 1½ mile in length and from 20 to 60 feet wide. They are situated upon raised ground sloping from the centre to either side, and there are many graves."—"Sailing Directions," p. 162.

The coincidence between these two descriptions is such that the surveyors might well be imagined to have had before them the words of Strabo, and to be merely identifying the spot. But this is not the case; since, both at page 159 of their said work and also in their great Chart of the Red Sea, the ruins of Ptolemais Theron are placed by them on the island of Eree, in 18° 9' N. lat., about twelve miles to the S.E. of where they are actually situated.

The probable position of Ptolemais has been critically discussed by Lord Valentia ('Travels,' Vol. ii. pp. 259–273), who entirely supports the opinion of D'Anville that it must have been situated somewhere between 18° and 18° 30' N. lat.; only he fixes on Ras Assease (Asseez) in 18° 24' as the most likely spot, which is nearly as far in error to the N.W. as Eree is to the S.E. The true position as now determined, is in 18° 15', being precisely the mean of D'Anville's conjectural conclusion.

Ras Assease itself—in the Chart of the Red Sea written عيسى 'Asis—is the last headland before reaching Ptolemais from the north, and is apparently the "mountain on which is a temple of Isis built by Sesostris."

This identification of Ptolemais has led to the establishment of the correctness of another statement of Artemidorus, which generally has either been put aside or passed over as incredible and untrue, or else has been misunderstood and its meaning consequently perverted. In the passage immediately following the one just cited from Strabo, it is said:—"In the intervening space [*i. e.* to the northward of Ptolemais] a branch of the river Astaboras discharges itself. It has its source in a lake, and empties part of its waters [here], but the larger portion it contributes to the Nile."—B. xvi. c. iv. § 8.

In the 'Sailing Directions' of Captains Moresby and Elwon the corresponding passage reads as follows:—"From Ras Assease the coast runs N. 53° W. 14 miles to a projecting point of the coast, and from thence N.W. by W. 11½ miles to Ras Muddum. The land all along the coast from beyond Ras Assease is a very low sandy shore, with a layer of soft mud beneath it, and continues of the same description several miles inland; but after passing the above-mentioned projecting point of the coast there are a few sand-hills."—p. 162.

Now it is beyond doubt that the locality thus described by the surveyors of the Red Sea is, or has been, the mouth of a river, and that this river must be the "branch of the Astaboras" mentioned by Artemidorus. The only question to be solved, therefore, is, what is the representative of this river at the present day?

The latest writer on the subject, Mr. Cooley, in his 'Claudius Ptolemy and the Nile,' p. 30, referring to this passage in Strabo, says:—"It is



manifest that he here alludes to the Ansaba, which runs northwards to the sea, and which having its source and its course too for some distance close to those of the Mareb, is constantly confounded with it by the natives. Hence it is evident that the Mareb, or river of Baria, was his Astaboras."

I am, however, of opinion that whatever confusion may exist on the subject is not on the part of the natives, who could hardly be ignorant of the rivers of their own country, and whose reports to European travellers, when understood, entirely corroborate the accuracy of the statement of Artemidorus; inasmuch as they all concur in proving the Mareb and Ansaba to be one and the same river, having its sources in the mountains of Hâmasien in Northern Abessinia, whence it flows north-westwards till it reaches the much lower, though still elevated, plains of Taka or Gash (at least 1,500 feet above the ocean), and that there it bifurcates: the one arm going towards the Atbara or Astaboras, of which river consequently it is a branch, as Artemidorus explicitly says it is; while the other arm passes north-eastwards in the direction of Suskin, till at about 50 miles south of that port and nearly as much west of Ptolemais it pours its waters over the plains extending along the shores of the Red Sea, described by Captains Moresby and Elwon.

At the present moment I have not time to put together in proper form the several authorities on which I found my conclusion. But I purpose soon returning to the subject, when I hope to make a further communication to the *Athenæum*.

CHARLES BEKE.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Progress and Condition of the Queen's College in Ireland has just been issued. The evidence, documents, statistical tables and returns of various sorts occupy 470 pages, which, with a report of 37 pages, make a blue-book of very imposing dimensions. The report is signed by the Marquis of Kildare, Sir Thomas Reddington and Mr. James Gibson. The fourth Commissioner, Mr. Bonamy Price, was prevented by illness, from assisting in the concluding part of the investigation. The most important recommendations contained in the report are those referring to the staff of Professors, and to the courses of collegiate study. At present the Professors of Greek, Latin, History and English Literature, Logic and Metaphysics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy receive 250*l.* a year. The report suggests that the salary attached to each of these six Chairs should in future be 300*l.* a year. An increase of 50*l.* a year is also suggested for the Professorships of Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology, Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Midwifery. The only cases in which no change of salary is suggested are Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Law, and Political Economy. This seems to be rather hard on the Chair of Modern Languages; which appears, as far as we can judge from a glance through the statistical tables, to be one involving a good deal of labour. The Commissioners recommend that the Professorships of Agriculture and of Celtic Languages be abolished. We hope the Government will pause before adopting such a recommendation. It is further suggested that three new offices be created: a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, with a salary of 150*l.* a year, a Curator of the Museum, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy, with a salary of 100*l.* a year each. These recommendations, if carried into effect, would involve an increased expenditure of 2,250*l.* a year upon the three colleges. With reference to the scholarship courses, the Report suggests certain modifications, which would have the effect of rendering them more general, and of breaking down the broad distinction which now characterizes the Queen's College curriculum between the scientific and literary departments. Following to some extent the example of the University of Oxford, it proposes the formation of a New School in Arts, for the purpose of giving to the middle classes "a sound general Collegiate and University Education

of the highest character, in the subjects which it embraces, but of such extent that the student can complete it at the age of seventeen or eighteen years." We fear this recommendation is a little Utopian. A large part of the evidence is occupied with an account of the dissensions which it is notorious have, for some time past, existed in Queen's College, Cork. The conduct of the Vice-President and of one or two others, in an attack they made upon Sir Robert Kane, is strongly condemned as being "quite inexcusable." We are sorry to notice that the success of the College appears to be doubtful. In 1849, 223 students entered; in 1850, 152; and the numbers have gradually fallen so low, that last year only 109 were matriculated in the three colleges, thus giving for the session 1857-58, an average entrance of 37 students in each college.

Our readers will be glad to hear that Lady Morgan, for whose precarious state of health all London has been concerned, is convalescent. She is not only out of danger, but actually well. May her shadow never grow less!

Mr. J. B. Lindsay, electrician, has been placed on the Literary Pension List for 100*l.* a year.

In an article 'On the British Museum' in the number of the *Quarterly Review* just issued, an article full of excellent counsel, some remarks are made upon the Memorial of the "Promoters and Cultivators of Natural Knowledge" against the removal of the natural-history collections from our great national institution. The inconsistency of the memorialists on one point is especially animadverted upon—that, viz., where, after arguing against breaking up the collections of natural history "because its chief end and aim is to demonstrate the harmony which pervades the whole, and the unity of principle which bespeaks the unity of the creative cause," they admit "the possible expediency of transferring the botanical collections to the great national establishment at Kew." We are informed that in the Memorial as presented to the Government this passage does not appear, several naturalists having accompanied their signatures by a protest against such a palpable violation of the great principle for which the Memorial contends. Why it should have been inserted at all must be left to conjecture. It may have been put in in the first instance to induce some to sign who entertained particular views upon the subject, and may have been afterwards struck out for the same reason. The question is one to which we shall have need to return at an early date.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society was held at Farnham Castle on the 13th inst., under the auspices of the Bishop of Winchester, who received his numerous guests under one of the gigantic cedars on the lawn.—Mr. Utterson, the vicar, gave a description and history of the recently restored church of Farnham, and the Rev. Newman Milford read an interesting historical essay on the venerable castle, whilst the early history of Farnham and its neighbourhood found ample illustration in the notes collected by Mr. Henry Lawes Long.—In the afternoon, a large portion of the members visited Waverley Abbey, which was described, both historically and architecturally, by Mr. Godwin Austen.—On the following day, a barrow at Wanborough was explored, but with no particular result. The company was received by Mr. Simmons, the owner of the land on which the barrow was situated, close to the high road between Farnham and Guildford.—The temporary museum formed in the boys' schoolroom in Castle Street, contained many objects of remarkable interest.—The Rev. Newton Spicer contributed a piece of tapestry from Cardinal Wolsey's Palace at Esher.—Mr. Flower, of Croydon, exhibited Roman fibule, a Saxon cooking kettle, an inscribed sword of the twelfth century, and a fine glass urn, found at Hockwold in Norfolk.—The Surrey Archaeological Society displayed copies of mural paintings recently discovered in Fetcham Church, Surrey, various merchants' tokens and ancient British coins.—Mr. Clutterbuck contributed a map of the Holy Land, painted at Lubeck, in 1475, and numerous topographical and antiquarian illustrations were collected from various sources, valuable at the time, especially for their local interest.—Mr. J. J.

Howard exhibited an autograph of William Camden, the historian, and paintings of various arms of the thirteenth century.—The pedigree of the Dilkes, of Maxtoke in Warwickshire, who formerly held the Godstone Estate, in Surrey, but transferred in the sixteenth century to one of the Evelyn family, was contributed by Mr. Howard also.—Mrs. Charles Freake, and Mr. Richardson, of Greenwich, decorated the walls with well-executed rubbings of brasses from Kentish and Surrey churches.—Mr. A. Franks, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, forwarded an elaborate drawing of a tessellated pavement, found at Monks Risborough.—Mr. Hawley Clutterbuck exhibited a sculptured Crucifixion in alabaster, which engaged much attention.—Numerous antiquities, including some fine gold coins, were displayed by C. Lefroy, Esq., of Ewshot; and the museum, as usual, was not without its full number of celts and fibule.—A manuscript diary of Archbishop Laud, and the copy of the Gospels upon which Her Majesty took the Coronation Oath, were naturally points of particular interest. Free access to the meeting was afforded to the officers at Aldershot, and it would have been still more made use of had the privilege been more generally known.

The Congress-Column, at Brussels, the national monument of the foundation of the young kingdom of Belgium, which was begun in 1850, is drawing near its completion, and will receive its solemn consecration at the occasion of the September festivals of this year. The statue of King Leopold, by M. W. Geefs, which will be placed on the capital, is finished. The allegorical figures of the ancient Liberties of the Belgian Constitution, represented on the pedestal, and executed by MM. Geefs (of Antwerp), Simonis, and Fraikin, are likewise finished, and considered to be of great beauty. The pedestal is surrounded by the figures of the nine provinces of the kingdom, as well as the emblems of Agriculture, Industry, and Art. The whole is framed by garlands of oak-leaves, laurel, and poplar; and the base of the King's statue is inclosed with a fine bronze gallery. The proportions of the whole monument are said to be as pleasing as they are grand.

A piece of vandalism has been committed in Spain, which we should hardly have believed possible in an European State, and in the year 1858, if we had not read the fact in the *Peninsula Correspondent* of the 9th of June. The celebrated bridge of Alcantara, with the triumphal arch of Trajan, has been pulled down in order to use the stones for other purposes. This bridge, that united the two shores of the Tagus, was, as everybody knows, one of the most important architectural Roman relics in Europe. It was 670 feet long, and 28 feet wide. The triumphal arch on the bridge measured 40 feet in height.

A gentleman of the name of Henry Dodd having placed at the disposal of a provisional Committee, for the founding of a Dramatic College, five acres of land beautifully situated, and the sum of 100 guineas, on condition that homes should be provided for those actors and actresses who cannot provide for themselves,—a public meeting was held at the Princess's Theatre on Wednesday morning. Mr. C. Kean, who was in the chair, advocated the claims of the profession to public consideration, reminding his hearers that it had been represented to the world by two men,—one a man of deeds, the other eminently a man of mind.—Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, and William Shakspeare, the leading dramatist of Europe. Both were actors; nor could the actor be too highly valued as an agent of civilization, and he, therefore, in the decline of life, merited sympathy and assistance. Mr. Cullenford read the Report of the Provisional Committee, which stated that "The Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatrical Funds" had volunteered the erection of two buildings. A letter from Mr. Buckstone promised that "The General Theatrical Fund" would erect a third; and Mr. Kean himself undertook to be responsible for a fourth. Mr. Charles Dickens, in moving that the Report be adopted, complimented Mr. Kean on having displayed the large spirit of an artist, the feeling of a man, and the grace of a gentleman, in his conduct on the occasion. He also drew an

ingenious contrast between the bond which the Shylock of the evening would insist on, and that which he had just been advocating—the latter, unlike the former, to continue valid and binding for ever, because benevolent and good. On the motion of Messrs. T. P. Cooke and Harley, Mr. C. Kean, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. C. Dickens, and Mr. W. M. Thackeray were appointed Trustees; and a subscription was also entered into on the motion of Mr. B. Webster, who undertook to supply from his own estate in Wales sufficient stone for the facings of the tenements and the construction of the Hall. The new institution, it is proposed, shall provide residences and pensions of not less than 25*l.* per annum to ten males and ten females, at the respective ages of fifty-five and fifty; and also a school for the maintenance and education of the children of actors. The subscriptions read from his list by Mr. Cullenford amounted to nearly 700*l.*, which was greatly increased by the amount collected in the theatre.

Mr. Barford controverts a point laid down in one of Dr. Lankester's observations on the chemistry of the Thames:—

“Wokingham, Berks, July 21.

“Dr. Lankester, in a communication to the *Athenæum* of last week, states that ‘sulphate of lime’—in common with all other sulphates—‘has the curious property of being decomposed in contact with organic matter. The sulphur being liberated in company with hydrogen, and the well-known smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is obtained . . . and is probably the great source of the offensive smell of the Thames.’ Does sulphate of lime—be it remembered one of the most stable salts of lime—so readily yield up its sulphur? The following simple and conclusive chemical experiments negative such a supposition:—

“Exp. 1. Mix sulphate of lime with perfectly pure distilled water in the same proportions as it occurs in the Thames; add thereto any organic matter free from sulphur, such as purified sugar, &c. Place this in the sun till the organic matter is decomposed, and, if carefully tested during the whole process, not the least trace of sulphuretted hydrogen will be evolved. Make a quantitative analysis of the water to ascertain if the sulphate has diminished in quantity, and it will be found to exist in exactly the same proportions as when first added. The organic matter in this case undergoes decomposition, leaving the sulphate undecomposed.—Exp. 2. Add to water containing organic matter in the same proportions as in the Thames, and with sulphur as one of its constituents, the same per-centage of sulphate of lime as before. Place it in the sun till decomposed and offensive, and, during the whole process, carefully test for sulphuretted hydrogen, which will readily be detected. Estimate the quantity of sulphate after the experiment, and it will be found undecomposed and in the same proportions as when first added.—Exp. 3. Take another portion of water as in the second experiment, and carefully separate every portion of sulphate it may contain by means of chloride of barium, and then expose it to the sun, and sulphuretted hydrogen will be evolved as freely as in the second experiment. This proves that it is not evolved from the sulphate.

—From the above experiments, it may be concluded that the sulphate of lime is not the ‘great source of the offensive smell of the Thames,’ as Dr. Lankester supposes. Chemistry would rather go to prove that the sulphur of the organic matter is, by oxidation, the source of the sulphates so abundant in the Thames. The decomposing organic matter is the cause of stench, and not the stable sulphates.—I am, &c., J. G. BARFORD, late Demonstrator of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.”

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Will Close Saturday next, the 31st.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition, 5, Pall Mall East (close to Trafalgar Square). Open from Nine till Dark.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday next.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 5*s.* each.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Great FEAT OF MEMORY.—MR. ABEL MATTHEWS will RECITE throughout, from Memory alone, the Twelve Books of MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, comprising 10,000 lines. To commence on TUESDAY EVENING, the 27th of July, at Eight o'clock precisely, and to be continued weekly.—Seats (numbered and reserved), 5*s.*; Area and Galleries, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Unreserved Seats, 1*s.* Tickets to be had at Mr. Mitchell's Library, Old Bond Street, and at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, ‘LANDAIS PEASANTS going to MARKET,’ and ‘MORNING in the HIGHLANDS,’ together with her Portrait, by Ed. Dubufe, are NOW ON VIEW at the German Gallery, 28, New Bond Street.—Admission, 1*s.* Open from Nine till Six.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—THE PRESENT STATE OF THE THAMES WATER, Chemically considered by MR. E. V. GARDNER. THE THAMES PICTORIAL-ALLY ILLUSTRATED. CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MUSIC, MICROSCOPE, &c., daily. MECHANICAL MODELS in motion, explained without expense to the inventors. LECTURE on MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by THOMAS PRAP, Esq., assisted by his Pupil, Miss FREEMAN, every Evening, at Eight. First of a Course of Lectures on FOOD, illustrated by specimens from the Museum of Domestic Economy of THOS. F. WING, Esq., V.P.S.A. THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT has been RE-ORGANIZED, and is now open for ANALYSES, SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS, &c. Open from Twelve to Five; Evenings, Seven to Ten.—Admission, 1*s.*; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS taken daily by MR. MENNELS.

FATHER THAMES and his PHYSICIANS.—DR. SEXTON will lecture on the above important subject daily, at Dr. Kahn's Museum (top of the Haymarket), at Four and Eight o'clock.—Admission 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free direct from the Author on the receipt of twelve stamps.

## SCIENCE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE venerable city of Bath has during the past week been the scene of the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute, which opened its proceedings on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The reception took place at the Guildhall; the temporary museum was established at the Assembly Rooms, where Beau Nash, in our grandfathers' time, held sway. Bath itself is not a very interesting city, when society, as at this season of the year, has taken flight. The remaining antiquities are rude Roman and base Christian. The fragments of the Temple of Minerva are of the most degraded time,—the remaining ecclesiastic architecture of the most clumsy Perpendicular, at the moment that it was giving entire way to the Tudor and Renaissance styles. It is the grand streets and heaped-up crescents of stone that form the finest features of the locality; but unless enlivened by the busy multitude of human beings, who still occasionally throng its thoroughfares, the residence is dull, and the excursionists must turn their attention to the natural beauties surrounding them.

Dr. Falconer, the Mayor, offered the archaeologists a graceful reception, in which the Bishop of the diocese joined, followed by Mr. Jerom Murch and Dr. Markland. Lord Talbot de Malahide, as President of the Institute, responded; and the company proceeded to inspect the Abbey Church, which Mr. Davis undertook to explain. The leading features of the city were next explored, especially the hot baths and Pump-Room, and localities connected with the memory of Ralph Allen and Beau Nash. In the evening, the Rev. F. Kilvert read an interesting paper upon ‘Ralph Allen and Prior Park,’—to these Mr. J. Hunter and Mr. Tite, M.P., contributed important observations; and the latter gentleman also remarked that with Allen seems to have originated the idea of travelling along a road by means of rails laid down an inclined plane, with carriages so arranged as to make the laden ones draw up the empty,—a device adopted in many parts of our actual working lines.

On Wednesday, Dr. Markland read a translation of a record of an Anglo-Saxon Guild at Bath, from a MS. preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Dr. Edwin Guest delivered a very remarkable lecture ‘On the Boundary Lines which separated the neighbourhood of Bath during the seventy-five years which followed the capture of that city, A.D. 577, with speculations as to the Welsh princes who, during that period, were reigning in Somersetshire.’—Mr. Jefferies read a paper ‘On Lansdown,’ illustrating both its position and history, terminating in an elaborate account of ‘the Battle of Lansdown.’—In the afternoon many of the visitors made their way to Prior Park, passing the quarries once worked by Ralph Allen.—On Hampton Down, the Rev. Mr. Scarth pointed out the remains of the Belgic camp, the great Roman fosseway, and the antiquarian remains on little Solisbury.

Thursday was devoted to an excursion by rail to Glastonbury.

The temporary Museum is rich in books, carvings, paintings, and armour. The following are

the objects most deserving of record. A life-sized portrait, on pannel, of Bishop Gardiner, which formerly belonged to Mr. Beckford, contributed by Mr. F. Wilkinson. A profile of Alexander Pope, known by the engraving, the property of the Mayor. A profile portrait of Ralph Allen, by Prince Hoare, the property of Miss Allen. A series of most important sculptures in the bone of a whale, having, at first sight, all the appearance of ivory. These extraordinary carvings are of Northumbrian origin, probably Scoto-Saxon work of the eighth century, and represent subjects from sacred and profane history. They formed the sides and lid of a casket, each subject being enriched with a bordering of Anglo-Saxon Runic characters, having, in one part, a more decidedly Roman tendency. They seem to be entirely distinct from the Scandinavian Runes with which we are more generally familiar; but the art—although rude in the extreme—bears a striking affinity to some of the early Irish elaborations. Among the principal subjects which compose these decorations may be recognized ‘The Doom’ or last judgment, Romulus and Remus, ‘The Adoration of the Magi’ and ‘The Decollation of St. John.’ These precious relics have recently become the property of Mr. A. W. Franks, the director of the Society of Antiquaries. A beautiful circular ivory carving in very low relief, and supposed to have formed the centre of a mirror case, represents a youth and damsel playing at chess. It was contributed by Mr. John Webb, together with a small statue of the Virgin, holding the infant Saviour, which is remarkable as a rich and elaborate work, especially for drapery, of the fourteenth century, and also an ivory rest, which the mediæval scribe made use of to steady the sheet he was at work on, and for which the point of the penknife was occasionally employed as a substitute. The head of this curious instrument is carved out into an elaborate group of the Mistress of Alexander seated upon the back of Aristotle, a bearded old man who crouches upon all-fours. A German wooden spoon with very shallow bowl, the property of Mr. N. Breton, and called Luther's spoon, merits attention for the elaborateness of its carving. On one side of the stem or handle is the Crucifixion and the Entombment; above it, on the opposite side of the handle, is the Resurrection and probably the Ascension. The supporting figure may be taken for Revealed Religion contrasted with the Synagogue. Mr. Webb also exhibited a remarkable ivory plaque of Byzantine workmanship with arched top. The surface is divided into three horizontal bands. The uppermost is filled with the death of the Virgin, the middle row contains full-length standing figures of St. Gregory of Nyssa, St. Basil and St. Peter and St. Paul, the two latter embracing each other. On the third tier are St. Cosmo, St. Damian, St. Nicolas and St. John. The name is written clearly in Greek characters columnwise by the side of each figure. Mr. Hawkins, the Keeper of the Antiquities of the British Museum, displayed a series of beautiful compartments and delicate statuettes personifying the virtues and the science of astronomy, which seem to have composed a casket or cabinet of the fourteenth century. An ivory penknife bearing the Barberini arms, is said to have belonged to Pope Urban the Eighth. Among other contributions were, a letter signed Oliver Cromwell, beginning ‘Deare Harrison,’ and dated ‘Edinburgh, 3rd of May, 1651,’ belonging to Mr. B. S. Elocok. A magnificently designed silver salt-cellar, triangular in plan, bearing the Amsterdam Hall mark, the property of Mr. J. Rainey. A miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, from the Rev. J. Frewen Moor. A grant of arms to John Skutt, of Stanton, co. Somerset, 33 Henry 8, 12th November, 1546: the property of the Institute. The log of Admiral Hamilton, 1778, with numerous clever original drawings. A pair of gloves left by Charles the Second at the Whyte Lady's after the battle of Worcester, 1651. A collection of various German medals, contributed by the Misses Solly. Reflections and Prayers of King Charles the First, occasioned by his Queen's absence from England, consisting of a MS. of nine pages, alleged to be in his own handwriting, and inscribed, ‘For Mrs. Mary Hungerford, 1642.’

Numerous reigns of the Third. The First portrait Guide. Gonsalment of Numer Genera Cromw gilt, of cheeks dolphin the ch the sn above and a similar inferior let into still g placed are th of H at R Curio Nash the G Guild wear Bate hat A w both of B Char tury to M Pax, prop 1619 of st coll Celt was boss the sma circ A. lief lar rili ma Bo na W of Pa ge Ro 16 Sh 16 Ju sh al P fi c th A d c



Numerous deeds of conveyance of land of the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third. A deed of conveyance dated 18th Edward the First, 1290. A small oil painting, a full-length portrait, by Zoffany, of Anstey, author of the 'Bath Guide.' A strange picture in cloth-dust by Roca Gonsalvi, of Venice, 1760, representing the Judgment of Paris, and contributed by Mr. Brankstone. Numerous Russian Triptychs and Sebastopol relics, General Wade's pistols, and armour of the time of Cromwell. A superb head of Medusa in bronze gilt, of the best Roman workmanship, in which the cheeks are serrated like the edges of vine-leaves, dolphins form part of the knotted locks bordering the chin, and wolves' heads take the place of the snakes rising from the forehead. The wings above the temples are feathered as usual, and are admirably executed. A second head, similar both in size and treatment, although far inferior in point of workmanship, has round garnets let into the hollowed eyeballs, which are set off with still greater effect by the white of the eye being plated with pure silver. Both these valuable relics are the property of Mr. Webb. A standing figure of Hercules, part of a glazed Roman vase found at Rome, belonged to Mr. A. W. Franks. Two curious and authentic life-sized portraits of Beau Nash, one very well painted, and contributed by the Corporation from one of the rooms in the Guildhall, in which the great man is represented wearing his cocked hat; the other, painted by Bates, a pupil of Gainsborough, displays him with hat under arm, and belongs to Mr. F. Dowding. A white marble bust of a child, called Queen Elizabeth when young, is more probably either Elizabeth of Bohemia or the Princess of Orange, daughter of Charles the First. A baldric of the fifteenth century, ornamented with niello and enamel, belonging to Mr. O. Morgan, M.P. An Italian silver-gilt Pax, adorned with the Virgin on the crescent, the property of C. Tucker, Esq. A handsome silver-gilt cup, from the Abbey Church, Bath, made in 1619. An extensive series and remarkable variety of stone and flint implements, celts, &c., exhibited collectively by Mr. R. Brackstone. A perfect Celtic dagger, with iron blade and bronze sheath and handle, found in the Witham, Lincolnshire, was exhibited by Mr. Henry Thorold. The central boss of a long oval shield of Celtic work, found in the Thames, the property of the Institute. Six small wooden statues of Flemish workmanship, circa 1500, contributed by Mr. Rohde Hawkins. A silvered Disk, embellished with an alto-relief representing the entombment of Rhea. A large slab of Wedgwood ware in blue and white rilievo, representing Lucretia surprised with her maidens. Several admirable French and Flemish Books of Hours, with minute and brilliant illuminations, of the fifteenth century, belonging to Mr. W. Tite, M.P. A choice copy of Caxton's Myrrour of the World, 1481, contributed by Mr. J. M. Paget. A coloured block-book of the Apocalypse of St. John, from Mr. Tite, M.P. The same gentleman also exhibited the following rarities:—Rosse's Mel Heliconium, 1646, with an autograph sonnet by John Milton on the fly-leaf, purchased recently at Sotheby's auction-room, June 17. Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 4to., 1600, printed by James Roberts; and 'Romeo and Juliet,' 1609, and Shakespeare's Poems, 1640, a small volume, with a superb impression of Marshall's portrait of the poet.—Della Casa's 'Rime et Prose,' with Addison's autograph on the title-page. On the table were laid elaborate drawings from fresco-paintings recently discovered in the churches of Wellow, Box, and Claverton,—those by the Rev. H. Scarth being very artistic. A fine bronze bas-relief, in the style of Desiderio da Settignano, but more sharp and angular, containing a half-length figure of the Virgin supporting the Divine Infant, who nestles to her bosom, is far too important to be passed over, although it has much the appearance of a transcript from a stone-work composition. A rich series of Papal rings was contributed by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P.; and a side-table was devoted to specimens of pottery, among which we observed an English delft shaving-dish, with the strange inscription round the rim of "Sir, your quarter is up,"

—a delft puzzle-jug, with some quaint lines on it,—numerous Flemish stone jugs,—and a large dish, of Leeds ware.

The remaining days were devoted to reading various papers. 'On Ancient British Temples,' 'Labyrinths,' 'On the Bathaston Vase,' 'the Glass of Gloucester Cathedral,' and 'On Malmesbury Abbey.'—Mr. Tite, M.P., also prepared a paper 'On the Discoveries made at the Site of the Ancient Halicarnassus.'

This day (Saturday) will be occupied by excursions to Castle Combe and Malmesbury; and for Monday, invitations have been issued for visiting Stanton Drew, Stantonbury and Newton Park. The Museum will be lighted in the evening.

#### SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—July 13.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Gould read a paper, 'On a New Species of Ptarmigan, the skin of which he exhibited. It was a native of Spitzbergen, where he believed it was plentiful, and was brought to this country by E. Evans, Esq., of Neath, who shot it during a visit to that part of the world in the summer of 1856. In size it considerably exceeded our common ptarmigan. Mr. Gould proposed the name of *Lagopus hemileucurus* for this species.—Mr. Gould also read a paper, containing Descriptions of two new species of the family Hirundinidae: one, an *Aticora* from Guatemala, for the introduction of which science was indebted to G. U. Skinner, Esq., he characterized under the name of *A. pileata*; the other, a *Chelidon*, from Cashmere, which he proposed to call *C. Cashmeriensis*, was discovered by Dr. A. L. Adams, of the 22nd Regiment.—Mr. Slater exhibited a specimen of an apparently undescribed species of *Buteo*, from the collection of the Norwich Museum, which he proposed to characterize as *B. fuliginosus*.—Mr. Slater also called the attention of the Society to some birds collected by G. C. Taylor, Esq., during his journey across the Republic of Honduras, along the line of the proposed Inter-oceanic Railway, and read a list of the species procured, thirty-nine in number, accompanied by remarks on their synonymy and distribution.—Mr. S. O. Woodward read a paper, 'On the genus *Synapta*,' by himself and Mr. L. Barrett.—Two species of *Synapta* (marine animals, remarkable for the microscopic anchors in the skin) are found on the British coast: 1, *S. digitata* (Mont.), ranging from Scotland to the Mediterranean, occurs in Rothsay Bay, West Coast of Ireland, Devonshire, Cornwall,—also in Vigo Bay, Galicia, and Trieste, Adriatic; 2, *S. inharrens* (Mull.), which ranges from Norway to Brittany, has been found at Aberystwith, Criccieth, Falmouth, and Bantry Bay. A new species, called *S. bidentata*, was described as having bifid anchor flukes, and oval plates perforated by many circular holes decreasing in size from the centre to the circumference. The specimens were collected in China by the Rev. G. Vachell, and are three inches long, with twelve tentacles, each having four lobed digits.

#### MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tues. Zoological, 9.—Scientific.

#### FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Some admirable photographic portraits by Mr. Lake Price, of "Eminent British Artists," have just been published by Mr. Lloyd. They are remarkable for a certain clear, common sense, and a quiet, strong, good taste, which have seized without trick, strain, effort or affectation the leading points of each painter's manner, pose and dress—whether it be the tagged Spanish jacket of Mr. Philip, the substantial frock-coat of Mr. Roberts, or the short Titianesque velvet tunic of Mr. Egg. The grave quietness of Mr. F. Taylor, the cavalier of painters; the substantial, social good-humour of Mr. Roberts; the clever watchfulness of Mr. Ward; the quaint picturesqueness of Mr. Elmore; the bluff honesty of Mr. Stanfield; the brooding dreaminess of Mr. Maclise, are now for their friends or admirers eternal on paper. They may die—Death may come and snap their easels, and let them down his stage-trap graves; but here they live and bloom for ever. Dante's face is forgotten; Shakespeare's we shall

never see but in shadow; Plato's is a doubt; but these our worthy men will be perennial, though the clubs may miss them, and the streets cease to hear their tread. We have them, seen through no dull, foolish or careless eye, but struck off for us as if their reflexions had burnt into a mirror in which they were looking. Here is Mr. Egg frowning as if he were trying to bite in a thought on his mind-tablet, and that was the wrench the screw needed. There is Mr. Cope blandly observant; Mr. Maclise turning his eye inwards to watch the leprechauns dancing round the sleeping rapparee, who lies deep in the fern with the foxglove nodding over him; Mr. Stanfield struggling to shape a yeasty storm, as he saw it when the mainmast went by the board; Mr. Elmore with leaping eyebrows arching over a new fancy; Mr. Frith pug-naciously acute; Mr. Philip experienced and self-reliant;—but we must stop, for these are living friends; and we do not wish to bring out "our contemporaries" in the French manner,—selling lists of their faults and weaknesses, the numbers of their stockings, the description of their eyes and mode of shaving, though it might gratify a miserable and mean curiosity.

Messrs. Smith & Elder have issued a large portrait of Mr. Ruskin, engraved from a flattering portrait by Mr. George Richmond, who certainly has got a knack of either seeing or affecting to see "Helen's beauty in the brow of Egypt"—a very profitable gift of second sight; it is better than seeing double, which is an after-dinner and anti-stereoscopic phenomenon. We really should scarcely recognize the somewhat worn, hollow-eyed and thin-cheeked thinker in Mr. Richmond's Byronized Achilles with the sparkling eyes, and the radiant complexion implying roses and lilies,—which are not bookmen's colours very generally,—flowing hyacinthine hair, as of Apollo or the Italian shepherd,—a beaming smile, such as sits on the lips of fashionable preachers at meetings where silver tea-services and a purse of guineas are presented to them! In a word, this portrait is a plausible meretricious falsity. Clever as a work of Art, pretty enough, even as Keepsakes count prettiness, but otherwise full of what the Prophet found between Dan and Beersheba.

A colossal marble statue, raised by public subscription, to the editor of a newspaper is an unusual thing. Yet there is now on view, at Mr. Wooding's studio in the Hampstead Road, such a statue, shortly to be erected in honour of Mr. James Steel, late proprietor of the *Carlisle Journal*, a liberal paper, in the printing-office of which he had served his apprenticeship. He was the son of a simple weaver, and his youth was spent in a little schooling and the monotonous toil of winding bobbins. The editors, says a local memoir of this justly-honoured editor, "soon perceived that young Steel was a ready-witted, intelligent, and industrious lad, and gave him that kind of encouragement which, with such an one, is ever the most effectual; they made him useful to the establishment,—turning his ability to good account, whilst they, at the same time, brought out his latent powers. It was an event in his life when he was, for the first time, sent out to report the proceedings of a public meeting—not a political meeting indeed—nor yet one of a philosophical, literary, or religious character,—though at that time of day the term *scientific* was in some degree accorded to things of the kind. It was the grand muster of the pugilistic public at Springfield, in the palmy days of the 'ring,' when Carter and Oliver contended for the supremacy, the former heavily backed by our northern men, including many in Carlisle. Hence, it formed the topic of the day—there were reporters from distant parts—and to be invested with that character on such an occasion was the opening of a higher walk of duty for so young a man."—A cold caught at this fight laid him up for a year, which he spent in steady and hard reading, that formed a basis for future education. He began, indeed, to write and publish verse, and was able to detect Kean's talent when as a poor strolling player, full of genius and gin, he astonished the Carlisle people in the White Hart Inn parlour. In 1819 Mr. Steel managed the *Whitehaven Gazette*,—in 1820 married, and went to Kendal to edit a paper

there, where he distinguished himself at Mr. Brougham's Westmoreland election contest. Soon after this, he returned to Carlisle to manage the journal, then drooping, after the death of its supporters, Dr. Ireland and Mr. Jollie. He soon revived it, became a partner, and, in 1836, sole proprietor. As he grew powerful and known, Mr. Steel organized and headed all Liberal movements in the city, both of corporation and legislative Reform, especially helping to revenge Sir J. Graham's secession from Liberalism upon his misguided head. He seems to have been a proof of how much good a single willing man will do. "His meritorious services were honourably acknowledged; and he was moreover presented with the site of a house in Carlisle. It certainly was a fitting mark of approbation to place him upon his own freehold who had so ably and so honestly vindicated the freeholders' cause. He erected his dwelling-house upon it; and there he ended his days. In all the city improvements Mr. Steel took a prominent part. On the reform of the Corporation he was naturally amongst the first selected for the new Council. There, as in everything he took in hand, he was ever foremost to suggest and assist in carrying out whatever was calculated to minister to the comfort and convenience of the town, or the moral and social improvement of the citizens. The establishment of the Waterworks—the transfer to and consolidation with the corporation of the Lighting and Paving Commission—the transfer of the Gas Works—Sanitary Reform—Baths and Washhouses—Cemeteries—and various other projects of improvement engaged his constant attention, and owe their completion and progress mainly to his zealous and enduring exertions. Querulous men who write letters to papers about small and large, real or imaginary abuses are very fond of flatteringly alluding to 'your powerful organ'; but we do not think in most cases they would be very apt to subscribe to erecting a statue to the powerful organist. \* \* Mr. Steel was Mayor of Carlisle for two successive years—in 1845 and 1846; and at the time of his decease he held the offices of Chairman of the Gas Committee, Chairman of the Water Works Company, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Vice-President of the Mechanics' Institution, and Secretary to the East Cumberland Reform Association."

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent Street and Piccadilly. — FAREWELL CONCERTS. — The Christy's Minstrels have respectfully to announce that their TWO LAST CONCERTS in London will take place at the above Hall on MONDAY MORNING, August 2, commencing at Three o'clock, and MONDAY EVENING, August 3, commencing at Eight o'clock, previously to their departure for the provinces. The Programme and full particulars will be duly announced. — Balcony and Stalls (numbered and strictly reserved). 3s.; Area, 3s.; Back Seats, 2s.; Galleries, 1s.; to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 39, Old Bond Street; at the Hall (Piccadilly Entrance), from 11 till 4; at the principal Musicellers; and at Messrs. Keith & Frowse's Music Warehouse, 48, Chesapeake.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic, Musical, and Pantomime Drawing-room Entertainment, "PATCHWORK," at the EGYPTIAN HALL, on MONDAY, August 3, and every Evening, at Eight (during Mr. Albert Smith's absence abroad). Saturday Mornings at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No extra for booking places.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Smith's speech, delivered by him on winding up his Italian opera-season this day week, was neither in the best taste nor the best logic. He criticized critics who had displeased him,—complimented, and with reason, M. Naudin and Signor Badiali (a pair of new-comers of whom we hope to hear more),—mentioned the age of Madame Fumagalli as twenty-four,—expressed himself proud of the cheap performances which he had given,—owned that his chorus was not precisely what a chorus should be,—announced the probability of another Italian opera-season for the million next year, since some gentlemen of the clubs have expressed their intention of taking the matter under patronage,—and, lastly, promised the appearance of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, with their playfellows (and, we believe, we may add, a new opera by Mr. Balfe), early in September, to play in English opera till Christmas, and later, in conjunction with the pantomime. The last announcement will be welcome; though we do not think—for reasons impossible to detail without more personality than is necessary,—that it helps forward

the establishment of an English opera likely to have any value. With regard to a good and cheap foreign opera as a permanent entertainment in London, it is hardly feasible in the present state of the market; now, too, when English ears have become used to good choruses, good orchestras, and carefully-studied concerted music. If musical drama is to be given nightly (save on the unattainable conditions of the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, which is not a cheap entertainment), the company of principal singers must be doubled; while the wear and tear of band and chorus are such as almost to preclude care or delicacy in preparation,—if variety there is to be,—and the "gentlemen of the clubs" like variety. In addition to this talk, which belongs to the time of the year, we may state that it will in no respect surprise us should the winter see some more unambitious attempts "to creep," in the way of musical comedy on a modest scale.

In continuation of past notices of the programmes of the Three Festivals we should mention that, besides the other sacred music we have promised for Leeds, Handel's 'Israel' is advertised, to be given on the morning, when two parts (not the whole) of 'The Seasons' will be performed. This makes the programme of the meeting a somewhat arduous one.

Mr. Lumley's regular opera season closed on Saturday last.—On Tuesday 'Norma' was given for the first time in the *New Royal Italian Opera House*. On Tuesday next, Signori Mario and Ronconi will essay the parts of *Don Giovanni* and *Leopoldo* in Mozart's opera.—The list of artists engaged for the Italian Opera in Paris, during the coming winter, is made up of the old names, Madame Penco being the only addition to the list of ladies which has a certain novelty. Signor Tambrlik wisely prefers to remain at the Italian theatre; a tenor, Signor Graziani, too, is promised.

The performances of Madame Ristori closed yesterday evening—by a repetition of her *Elisabetta* at the *Royal Italian Opera*.—That the tragedies given at the *St. James's Theatre* have this year been worse attended than the genius of this actress merits is referable to many causes,—to the lateness of the period chosen for her visit,—to the absence of due announcement beforehand,—to the dubious impression produced by many members of the company, not carried off (as in Rachel's case) by acquaintance with her audience with the language spoken—to her migrating habits, which preclude such lasting reputation being formed anywhere as bears upon London curiosity,—and (what will startle many as though it were a paradox) to her wondrous versatility. Absurd as it may appear, the fact is nevertheless to be proved that we English prefer old jokes, old faces, old characters, to new ones—accept slowly, however we may cleave surely to those whom we have adopted,—and resist as vigorously (as though it were an assault from Cherbourg harbour) every attempt to vary our sensations or to add to our pleasures.

The Lyceum Theatre was opened on Saturday, under the provisional management of Mr. George Webster. The arrangements were characterized by an inevitable degree of haste, and the selection of pieces has not been, perhaps, very judicious. An Australian version of 'La Dame aux Camélias' formed the leading entertainment of the evening, and Mrs. Charles Young played the character intelligently and well. The journals, of course, have condemned the introduction of the subject in its form on the English stage. In its present shape the piece is harmless, and cannot exert the slightest influence, or maintain for many nights its position on the boards. A hurried extravaganza, under the title of 'The Lancashire Witches,' served also to introduce Mrs. Howard Paul again to these boards, and was powerfully indebted to her extraordinary voice for its moderate degree of success. The season is likely to be of a very limited character; but the theatre was numerously attended on the opening night. Among "the stars" announced are Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Ira Aldridge, the African Roscius, Miss Goddard and Miss Annie Ness, her first appearance in London. Provisional managements like this give sometimes opportunity for untried

talents, and perhaps it is their best commendation that they do so,—in other respects, they are necessarily equivocal speculations.

It is satisfactory to perceive that the Mendelssohn scholar at our *Royal Academy*, Master Sullivan, is favourably mentioned in reports of a late private meeting held in lieu of the old concerts, as having produced an overture of considerable merit.

M. Debain, whose claim to an important share in the invention of the *Orgue Alexandre* is well known, has just gained, in the law courts of Paris, a verdict of 25,000 francs against MM. Alexandre, as damages for the injury done him by their usurpation,—and, further, a prohibition against the instrument for the future bearing their name.

One of the most important private musical libraries in being—that of the late Prof. Fischhoff of Vienna, is now on sale.—The Festival at Prague, in commemoration of the foundation of the Music School there, began by a service in the Church of St. James—at which a Mass by Tomaschek, a *Graduale* by Haydn, and an Offertory by Mozart were performed. The evening concert was devoted to compositions and artists belonging to the Conservatory. On the following day Dr. Spohr's 'Jessonda' was given, conducted by its composer; on the third day a sacred concert.

### MISCELLANEA

Society of Arts.—Special Prize.—The prize of 20l. (placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts for this purpose by the Rev. F. Trench and J. M'Gregor, Esq.), and the Society's Silver Medal, offered for a Writing-case suited for the use of soldiers, sailors, emigrants, &c., will be awarded according to the following conditions:—1. Weight: None will be received weighing above five ounces when empty. 2. Size: The size in length and breadth must not exceed that necessary to hold note-paper. 3. Ink: The case must not contain ink in a fluid state. 4. Durability: It must be made of a substance not liable to be spoiled by wet, and which will protect the contents from injury. 5. Cheapness: The retail price, with guaranteed supply, must not exceed 1s. 6d. Competitors are desired to take notice that the Council reserve to themselves the right of withholding the prize, should there be no article of sufficient merit brought under their notice. The articles sent in for competition must be delivered at the Society's House, Adelphi, London, W.C., on or before the 1st of January, 1859.

The Foreign Office.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the reconstruction of the Foreign Office was issued on Saturday. The inadequate accommodation, inconvenient arrangements, and ruinous condition of the buildings now used as the Foreign Office are pointed out to the notice of the House, and a history is given of the steps taken to remedy the evil. The Committee conclude, with reference to Mr. Pennington's plans and the recent competition, that, in the erection of a new Foreign Office, a preference should be given to the successful competitors; but they do not hold the Government to be bound by the terms of the competition to select the architect of the new offices from the successful competitors. No material preference is reported to exist on either side for the Italian or the Gothic style of architecture as to cheapness, commodiousness, or facilities for light and air. The Committee consider that the new buildings should be erected on one uniform plan, so as to admit of the juxtaposition of other new offices hereafter, and they suggest that M. Crepinet's block plan supplies valuable hints towards preserving the desired unity. The architect should be allowed the fullest liberty in modifying and improving his first design. As regards the ground, the Committee recommend the immediate acquisition of the block of houses lying between Duke Street on the west, King Street on the east, Crown and Upper Crown Street on the north, and Charles Street on the south. The estimated cost of this block is 100,000l. In so doing they advise the smallest purchase consistent with the end in view.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. B. C.—A. W.—J. R.—W. P.—J. B. K.—W. C. T.—G. E.—M. H. F.—P. S.—W. W. H.—received.



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